# The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY OCT. 26, 1892. NO. 30



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## New Stage Route.
—BETWEEN—
## Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

## Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
## Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
J. H. RINDLAUB.

We Preach—You Practice. In other words, we will teach you FREE, and start you in business, at which you can rapidly gather in the dollars. We can and will, if you please, teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only, to the work. What we offer is new and it has been proved over and over again, that great pay is sure for every worker. Easy to learn. No special ability required. Reasonable industry only necessary for sure, large success. We start you, furnishing everything. This is one of the great strides forward in useful, inventive progress, that enriches all workers. It is probably the greatest opportunity laboring people have ever known. Now is the time. Delay means loss. Full particulars free. Better write at once. Address, GEORGE STINSON & Co., Box 488, Portland, Maine.

## W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the
**Best in the World.**
See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.
**Take no Substitute,** but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by
JOHN G. GILLAM.


### SEPARATION.

If it were land, oh, weary feet could travel!
If it were sea, a ship might cleave the wave:
If it were Death, sad Love could look to heaven
And see, through tears, the sunlight on the grave.
Not land or sea or death keeps us apart,
But only thou, oh, unforgiving Heart!

If it were land, through piercing thorns I'd travel;
If it were sea, I'd cross to thee or die;
If it were Death, I'd tear Life's veil asunder
That I might see thee with a clearer eye.
Ah, none of these could keep our souls apart;
Forget, forgive, oh, unforgiving Heart!
—Anna Reeve Aldrich.

### Our Common Schools.

Let the American flag fly on their roofs and the children learn their first lessons concerning its history awhile its starred folds flutter above them. Would it not be advisable that a selected committee of well ordered and intelligent citizens should assist the trustees and officials in the conduct of affairs and, meeting at stased intervals, determine new methods and try to discover better conditions for the school? There is much to be said for this in country districts. No rural clergyman should pass the schools upon his route without sometimes making a call.

Let us preserve these institutions from the rage of factions and the curse of the controversies of rival creeds and churches. They are the places where this nation is reborn for good or evil with every generation, and therefore demand a broad national treatment which commits them to no one party, but to all inclusive.

Let the little "school-marm" be upheld in her divine mission of evolving the capabilities of our dear ones. No work, save that of the Christian pastorate, could be higher than hers or that of her male associate, the schoolmaster.

Even though you do live thirty miles from a city, and the children walk long distances to drink at the fount of wisdom, why should not your schoolhouse be cosy, comfortable, surrounded by trees and fitted up with good appliances for educational purposes?

Do not let us be too ready to believe that TOM SMITH and HARRY BROWN must be taught only just enough to fit them for the plough and the smithy. Some lads refuse to stay in these positions. They will rise and shine in the light first kindled in the common school. There is a very frequent delusion that every third-rate lawyer or stammering minister would have been a capital carpenter or hod-carrier. It by no means follows so. Probably he would have made as poor an artisan as a professional man. And it is possible to freeze the genial current of some future MILTON or WEBSTER'S soul by too much repression. Let the intelligent boy or girl in our common school have full play. Our country demands it, and never more than to-day. Inteligence puts a heavy premium on wielding an ax and shovel even, as well as every other walk of life. Lastly, but not least, we should grumble at all other taxes before the school-tax. If it is heavier this year than usual, let us reflect that we are investing in a great future for this country.—*New York Leeger.*

### A Boy's Day Dream.

It was a bright warm day in the early summer of 1781, and London was full to overflowing, when a boy about eleven years old, with long, dark hair hanging down his back, a strange, dreamy, far off kind of a look in his large, gray eyes, came slowly along one of the busiest streets of that great city, so wrapped up in his own thoughts that he hardly felt the bumps which he encountered in pressing his way through the hurrying throng around him. He must have been thinking of a hard struggle of some kind for every now and then he darted out both his arms in front of him, to no small danger of the eyes and ribs of the passers-by. Suddenly he was brought to a standstill: and no wonder, for in flourishing his hands about he had thrust one of them in the coat pocket of a tall man who was just going past him.

"What so young and so wicked!" cried the man, turning around and seizing him. "You little rascal, do you want to pick my pockets in broad daylight?"

"No, I don't want to pick your pockets," said the boy, staring about him as if just awakened from a dream. "I thought I was swimming."

"Swimming!" cried the man with a broad laugh. "Well I have heard of a crowd called 'a sea of people,' but I've never heard of any one swimming in it before."

You are either telling a lie or else you are crazy."

"I am not, indeed," protested the boy, "I was thinking of that man who swam across the Hellespont—Leander, you know—and it seemed to me if I were swimming across it too."

"Oh, oh," cried the stranger, "that's it, is it? You seem fond of reading my friend."

"I'd read all day long, if I could," answered the boy earnestly, "but I've only got a few books, and I've read them all again and again."

"Well I'll tell you what, I belong to a library, and if you like, I will give you a ticket of admission to it for six months, and then you can read as much as you please. Here's my address, and you may come for the ticket as soon as you like;" and the stranger went briskly on his way, little thinking that he would see that boy become honored by all England as one of her greatest poets, and would tell with pride and self-gratification to all his friends how he had once done a kindness to Samuel Taylor Coleridge.—*Harper's Young People.*

### The "Columbia."

According to the terms of the contract under which she was built, the Columbia, the latest craft in our new navy, must have a speed of 21 knots an hour, with a possibility of doing 22 knots. She will, to do this, have greater horse-power than any vessel ever before built in America, and is, with one exception, the first large war vessel ever built with triple screws. She was launched with one of the three screws fixed in its place. It was the single screw at the stern of the vessel, next to the rudder. It is 15 feet further aft than the twin screws and much deeper in the water. There are to be three engines in the vessel, each transmitting 7,000 horse-power to a screw. To put a strain of 10,500 horse-power on each of the two shafts would have taxed the capacity of the shafts too much, and would have made the chance of serious accidents very probable. By having three screws the power is better distributed, and there is the additional advantage of being able to use only one screw at times of slow speed and of alternating the work of the engines on ordinary occasions. The Columbia is 412 feet long, draws 24 feet, has a displacement of 7,475 tons, and an indicated horse-power of 21,000. Her main armament is to consist of one 8-inch gun, two 6-inch guns, four 4-inch guns, besides twenty 6-pounders and four 1-pounders in her secondary battery. She has no armor, but the protective deck over her machinery is four inches thick. Her cost price is $2,725,000.

### Patience.

Patience is a commendable characteristic to possess; but to the majority of "Young America" it certainly is an entirely unknown virtue. It has been repeatedly asserted that we, as a nation, are proud of our constitutional excitability and high nervous tension. That there is a great deal of truth in the statement is beyond contradiction. An impatience and desire for quick and patent results in whatever may be undertaken is our chief aim and object. To illustrate: Young men enter into the employ of large mercantile houses, if they are not advanced to a higher position every three or six months they are firmly convinced in their own minds that their services are not appreciated at their proper value; they become discontented and resign, instead of thoroughly learning the methods of the business and exercising a little patience to wait for promotion, that would have followed as surely as night follows day. Others again establish themselves in business, say upon a limited capital, are not satisfied with a fair and legitimate return upon their investments, venture beyond their means, and of course the natural result follows, viz: failure and bankruptcy. Why is it that over ninety per cent. of men engaged in business are unsuccessful? In our Middle and Western States it is almost without exception, that the leading and successful houses, in all branches of trade, include among the members of the firm or corporation, one or more of Germanic origin or descent. The peculiar phlegmatic temperament, patience and caution possessed by the latter race, combined with vim, energy and shrewdness of their American associates make successful firms. It is only by persistence, perseverance, and patience, that success is accomplished in any vocation, whether of a business, professional, or political nature, and it must be conceded that patience is so interwoven with the other two that it is an impossibility to separate them. The more thoroughly the matter is examined the stronger is the conviction that patience is a vital element of success. Men not possessing the latter will have but a small proportion of the former. Would it not be well for us to cultivate the habit? It certainly conduces not alone to success but also to health and longevity.

It cost the present Emperor of China ten million dollars to get married.

### What a Boy Did.

A duke walking in his garden one day saw a Latin copy of a great work on mathematics lying on the grass, and thinking that it had been brought from his library called some one to take it back.

"It belongs to me, your grace," said the gardener's son," stepping up.

"Yours!" cried the duke. Do you understand geometry and Lat. in?"

"I know a little of them," answered the boy modestly.

The duke, having a taste for the sciences, began to talk to the young student and was astonished at the clearness and intelligence of his answers.

"But how came you to know so much?" asked the duke.

"One of the servants taught me to read," answered the lad; "one does not need to know anything more than the twenty-six letters in order to learn everything else one wishes."

But the nobleman wished to know more about it.

"After I learned to read," said the boy, "the mason came to work on your house. I noticed the architect use a rule and compasses, and made a great many calculations. "What was the meaning and use of that?" I asked, and they told of a science called arithmetic. I bought an arithmetic and studied it through. They then told me there was another science called geometry. Then I found that there were better books about these sciences in Latin. I bought a dictionary and learned Latin.

"I heard there were better ones in French. I got a dictionary and learned French. It seems to me we may learn everything when we know the twenty-six letters of the alphabet."

They are, in fact, the ladder to every science. But how many boys are contented to waste their time on the first two or three rounds, without pluck or perseverance enough to climb higher!

Up, up, up, if you want to know more, and see clearer, and take a high post of usefulness in this world.

And if you are a poor boy and need a little friendly encouragement to help you on, be sure, if you have a will to climb, you will find the way, just as the gardener's son found it afterward in the Duke of Argyll, under whose patronage he pursued his studies and became a distingaished mathematician.

Stone's Mathematical Dictionary—for Stone was the gardener's son—was a celebrated book published in London some years ago. —*Ex.*

The November of 1861 will ever be famous in political history because in that month, for the first and only time, two presidents were elected within these United States —Abraham Lincoln to rule in Washington and Jefferson Davis in Richmond.


### Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look and if your kidneys be affected you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils, and gives a good complexion. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons at 50c. per bottle.

# REV. DR. TALMAGE.

## THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

### Subject: "The Finger of God."

TEXT: "*The finger of God.*"—Exodus viii., 9.

Pharoah was sulking in his marble throne-room at Memphis. Plague after plague had come, and sometimes the Egyptian monarch was disposed to do better, but at the lifting of each plague he was as bad as before. The necromancers of the palace, however, were compelled to recognize the divine movement, and after one of the most exasperating plagues of all the series they cried out in the words of my text, "This is the finger of God"—not the first nor the last time when bad people said a good thing. An old Philadelphia friend visiting me the other day asked me if I had ever noticed this passage of Scripture from which I to-day speak. I told him no, and I said right away, "That is a good text for a sermon."

We all recognize the hand of God and know it is a mighty hand. You have seen a man keep two or three rubber balls flying in the air, catching and pitching them so that none of them fell to the floor, and do this for several minutes, and you have admired his dexterity. But have you thought how the hand of God keeps millions and millions of round worlds vastly larger than our world flying for centuries without letting one fall? Wondrous power and skill of God's hand! But about that I am not to discourse. My text leads me to speak of less than a fifth of the divine hand. "This is the finger of God." Only in two other places does the Bible refer to this division of the omnipotent hand. The rocks on Mount Sinai are basalt and very hard stone. Do you imagine it was a chisel that cut the ten commandments in that basalt? No; in Exodus we read that the tables of stone were "written with the finger of God." Christ says that He cast out devils with "the finger of God."

The only instance that Christ wrote a word He wrote not with pen on parchment, but with His finger on the ground. Yet though seldom reference is made in the Bible to a part of God's hand, if you and I keep our eyes open and our hearts right we will be compelled often to cry out, "This is the finger of God!" It is my intention before long to begin a series of sermons on "The Astronomy of the Bible, or God Among the Stars;" "The Ornithology of the Bible, or God Among the Birds;" "The Pomology of the Bible, or God Among the Orchards;" "The Ichthyology of the Bible, or God Among the Fishes;" "The Geology of the Bible, or God Among the Rocks;" "The Waters of the Bible, or God Among the Seas;" "The Zoology of the Bible, or God Among the Beasts;" "The Precious Stones of the Bible, or God Among the Amethysts;" "The Conchology of the Bible, or God Among the Shells;" "The Botany of the Bible, or God Among the Flowers;" "The Chronology of the Bible, or God Among the Centuries," and I want this coming winter to get you and get myself into the habit of seeing the finger of God everywhere and in everything; but this morning I want to induce you to look for the finger of God in your personal affairs.

The most of the gesticulation is natural. If a stranger accost you on the street and ask you the way to some place, it is, as natural as to breathe for you to level your forefinger this way or that. Not one out of a thousand of you would stand with your hands by your side and make no motion with your finger. Whatever you may say with your lips is emphasized and re-enforced and translated by your finger. Now God in the dear old Book says to us innumerable things by the way of direction. He plainly tells us the way to go. But in every exigency of our life, if we will only look, we will find a providential gesture and a providential pointing, so that we may confidently say, "This is the finger of God." Two or three times in my life, when perplexed on questions of duty after earnest prayer, I have cast lots as to what I should do. In olden times the Lord's people cast lots. The land of Canaan was divided by lot. The cities were divided among the priests and Levites by lot. Matthias was chosen to the apostleship by lot.

Now casting lots is about the most solemn thing you can do. It should never be done except with a solemnity like that of the last judgment. It is a direct appeal to the Almighty. If after earnest prayer you do not seem to get the divine direction, I think you might without sin write upon one slip of paper "Yes" and upon another "No," or some other decisive words appropriate to the case, and then obliterating from your mind the identity of the slips of paper draw the decision and act upon it. In that case I think you have a right to take that indication as the finger of God. But do not do that except as the last resort and with a devoutness that leaves absolutely all with God.

For much that concerns us we have no responsibility, and we need not make appeal to the Lord for direction. We are not responsible for most of our surroundings. We are not responsible for the country of our birth, nor for whether we are Americans or Norwegians or Scotchmen or Irishmen or Englishmen. We are not responsible for the age in which we live. We are not responsible for our temperament, be it nervous or phlegmatic, bilious or sanguine. We are not responsible for our features, be they homely or beautiful. We are not responsible for the height or smallness of our stature. We are not responsible for the fact that we are mentally dull of brilliant. For the most of our environments we have no more responsibility than we have for the moltusks at the bottom of the Atlantic ocean.

Oh, I am so glad that there are about five hundred thousand things that we are not responsible for! Do not blame us for being in our manner cold as an iceberg, or nervous as a cat amid a pack of Fourth of July firecrackers. If you are determined to blame somebody, blame our great-grandfathers, or great-grandmothers, who died before the Revolutionary war, and who may have had habits depressing and ruinous. There are wrong things about us all, which make me think that one hundred and fifty years ago there was some terrible crank in our ancestral line. Realize that, and it will be a relief semi-infinite. Let us take ourselves as we are this moment, and then ask "Which way?" Get all the direction you can from careful and constant study of the Bible, and then look up and look out and look around, and see if you can find the finger of God.

It is a remarkable thing that sometimes no one can see that finger but yourself. A year before Abraham Lincoln signed the proclamation of emancipation the White House was thronged with committees and associations, ministers and laymen, advising the president to make that proclamation. But he waited and waited, amid scoff and anathema, because he did not himself see the finger of God. After awhile and at just the right time he saw the divine pointing and signed the proclamation. The distinguished Confederates, Mason and Slidell, were taken off an English vessel by the United States Government. "Don't give them up," shouted all the northern States. "Let us have war with England rather than surrender them," was the almost unanimous cry of the north. But William H. Seward saw the finger of God leading in just the opposite direction and the Confederates were given up, and we avoided a war with England which at that time would have been the demolition of the United States Government.

In other words, the finger of God as it directs you, may be invisible to everybody else. Follow the divine pointing, as you see it, although the world may call you a fool. There has never been a man or a woman who amounted to anything that has not sometimes been called a fool. Nearly all the mistakes that you and I have made have come from our following the pointing of some other finger, instead of the finger of God. But, now, suppose all forms of disaster close in upon a man. Suppose his business collapses. Suppose he buys goods and cannot sell them. Suppose by a new invention others can furnish the same goods at less price. Suppose a cold spring or a late autumn or the coming of an epidemic corners a man, and his notes come due and he cannot meet them, and his rent must be paid and there is nothing with to pay it, and the wages of the employes are due and there is nothing with which to meet that obligation, and the bank will not discount, and the business friends to whom he goes for accommodation are in the same predicament, and he bears up and struggles on, until after awhile crash goes the whole concern.

He stands wondering and saying, "I do not see the meaning of all this. I have done the best I could. God knows I would pay my debts if I could, but here I am hedged in and stopped." What should that man do in that case—go to the Scriptures and read the promise about all things working together for good and kindred passages? That is well. But he needs to do something beside reading the Scriptures. He needs to look for the finger of God that is pointing toward better treasures; that is pointing toward eternal release; that is urging him to higher realms. No human finger ever pointed to the east or west or north or south so certainly as the finger of God is pointing that troubled man to higher and better spiritual resources than he has ever enjoyed. There are men of vast wealth who are as rich for heaven as they are for this world, but they are exceptions.

If a man grows in grace it is generally before he gets $100,000 or after he loses it. If a man has plenty of railroad securities and has applied to his banker for more; if the lots he bought have gone up fifty per cent. in value; if he had hard work to get the door of his fireproof safe shut because of a new roll of securities he put in there just before locking up at night; if he be speculating into falling market or a rising market and things take for him a right turn, he does not grow in grace very much that week. Do you know what made the great revival of 1857, when more people were converted to God probably than in any year since Christ was born? It was the defalcations and bankruptcy that swept American prosperity so flat that it could fall no flatter.

I am speaking of whole souled men. Such men as are so broken by calamity that they are humbled and fly to God for relief. Men who have no spirit and never expect anything are not much affected by financial changes. They are as apt to go into the kingdom under one set of circumstances as another. They are deadbeats wherever they are. The only way to get rid of them is to lend them a dollar and you will never see them again. I have tried that plan and it works well. But I am speaking of the effect of misfortune on high spirited men. Nothing but trial will turn such men from earth to heaven. It is only through clouds and darkness and whirlwind of disaster such a man can see the finger of God.

A most interesting as well as a most useful study is to watch the pointing of the finger of God. In the seventeenth century South Carolina was yielding rosin and turpentine and tar as her chief productions. But Thomas Smith noticed that the ground near his house in Charleston was very much like the places in Madagascar where he had raised rice, and some of the Madagascar rice was sown there and grew so rapidly that South Carolina was led to make rice her chief production. Can you not see the finger of God in that incident?

Rev. John Fletcher, of England, many will know, was one of the most useful ministers of the Gospel who ever preached. Before conversion he joined the army and had bought his ticket on the ship for South America. The morning he was to sail some one spilled on him a kettle of water, and he was so scalded he could not go. He was very much disappointed, but the ship he was going to sail on went out and was never heard of again. Who can doubt that God was arranging the life of John Fletcher! Was it merely accidental that Richard Rodda, a Cornish miner, who was on his knees praying, remained unhurt, though heavy stones fell before him and behind him and on either side of him and another fell on the top of these so as to make a roof over him?

A missionary in Jamaica lost his way and in the night was wandering about, when a firefly flashed and revealed a precipice over which in a moment more he would have been dashed. F. W. Robertson, the great preacher of Brighton, England, had his life work decided by the barking of his dog. A neighbor, whose daughter was ill, was disturbed by the barking of that dog one night. This brought the neighbor into communication with Robertson. That acquaintanceship kept him from joining the dragoons and going to India and spending his life in military service, and reserved him for a pulpit the influence of which for Gospelization will resound for all time and all eternity.

Why did not Columbus sink when in early manhood he was afloat six miles from the beach with nothing to sustain him till he could swim to land but a boat's oar? I wonder if his preservation had anything to do with America. Had the storm that diverted the Mayflower from the mouth of the Hudson, for which it was sailing, and sent it ashore at Cape Cod, no divine supervisal? Does anarchy rule this world, or God?

St. Felix escaped martyrdom by crawling through a hole in the wall across which the spiders immediately afterward wove a web. His persecutors saw the hole in the wall, but the spider's web put them off the track. A boy was lost by his drunken father and could not for years find his way home. Nearly grown he went into a Fulton street prayer meeting and asked for prayers that he might find his parents. His mother was in the room and rose and recognized her long lost son. Do you say that these things "only happened so?" Tell that to those who do not believe in a God and have no faith in the Bible. Do not tell it to me.

I said to an aged minister of much experience: "All the events of my life seem to have been divinely connected. Do you suppose it is so in all lives?" He answered, "Yes, but most people do not notice the divine leadings?" I stand here this morning to say from my own experience that the safest thing in all the world to do is to trust the Lord. I never had a misfortune, or a persecution, or a trial, or a disappointment, however excruciating at the time, that God did not make turn out for my good. My one wish is to follow the divine leading. I want to watch the finger of God.

Nations also would do well to watch for the finger of God. What does the cholera scare in America mean? Some say it means that the plague will sweep our land next summer. I do not believe a word of it. There will be no cholera here next summer. Four or five summers ago there were those who said it would surely be here the following summer because it was on the way. But it did not come. The sanitary precautions established here will make next summer unusually healthful. Cholera never starts from where it stopped the season before, but always starts in the filth of Asia, and if it starts next summer, it will start there again—it will not start from New York quarantine. But it is evident to me that the finger of God is in this cholera scare, and that He is pointing this Nation to something higher and better. It has been demonstrated as never before that we are in the hands of God. He allowed the plague to come to our very gates and then halted it.

The quarantine was right and necessary, but, oh, how easily the plague could have leaped the barriers lifted against it! Thanks to the president of the United States, and thanks to the health officers, and thanks to the Thirteenth regiment, and thanks to all who stood between this evil and our national health, but more than all, and higher than all, thanks to God! Out of that solemnity we ought to pass up to something better than anything that has ever yet characterized us as a nation. We ought to quit our national sins, our Sabbath breaking, and our drunkenness, and our impurities, and our corruptions of all sorts as a people. The tendency is in self gratulation at our prosperity to forget the mercy of God that has kept us from being blotted out for our crimes, and that still multiplies our temporal prosperities. Forward and upward! See you not the finger of God in this protecting mercy?

If we love the Lord and trust Him—and you may all love Him and trust Him from this moment on—we no more understand the good things ahead of us than the child at school studying his A B C can understand what that has to do with his reading John Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture," or Dante's "Divina Commedia." The satisfactions and joys we have as yet had are like the music a boy makes with his first lesson on the violin compared with what was evoked from his great orchestra by my dear and illustrious and transcendent but now departed friend, Patrick Gilmore, when he lifted his baton and all the strings vibrated, and all the trumpets pealed forth, and all the flutes caroled, and all the drums rolled, and all the hoofs of the cavalry charge, which he imitated, were in full beat. Look ahead! The finger of God points forward.

"Oh, but," says some one, "I am getting old, and I have a touch of rheumatism in that foot, and I believe something is the matter with my heart, and I cannot stand as much as I used to." Well, I congratulate you, for that shows you are getting nearer to the time when you are going to enter immortal youth and be strong enough to hurl off the battlements of heaven any bandit who by unheard of burglary might break into the Golden City. "But," says some one, "I feel so lonely. The most of my friends are gone, and the bereavements of life have multiplied until this world that was once so bright to me has lost its charm."

I congratulate you, for when you go there will be fewer here to hold you back and more there to pull you in. Look ahead! The finger of God is pointing forward. We sit here in church, and by hymn and prayer and sermon and Christian association we try to get into a frame of mind that will be acceptable to God and pleasant to ourselves. But what a stupid thing it all is compared with what it will be when we have gone beyond psalmbook and sermon and Bible, and we stand, our last imperfection gone, in the presence of that charm of the universe—the blessed Christ—and have Him look in our face and say: "I have been watching you and sympathizing with you and helping you all these years, and now you are here. Go where you please and never know a sorrow and never shed a tear. There is your mother now—she is coming to greet you—and there is your father, and there are your children. Sit down under this tree of life, and on the banks of this river talk it all over."

I tell you there will be more joy in one minute of that than in fifty years of earthly exultation. Look ahead! Look at the finest house on earth, and know that you will have a finer one in heaven. Look up the healthiest person you can find, and know you will yet be healthier. Look up the one who has the best eyesight of any one you have ever heard of, and know you will have better vision. Listen to the sweetest prima donna that ever trod the platform, and know that in heaven you will lift a more enrapturing song than ever enchanted earthly auditorium.

My friends, I do not know how we are going to stand it—I mean the full inrush of that splendor. Last summer I saw Moscow, in some respects the most splendid city under the sun. The emperor afterward asked me if I had seen it, for Moscow is the pride of Russia. I told him yes, and that I had seen Moscow burn. I will tell you what I meant. After examining nine hundred brass cannons which were picked out of the snow after Napoleon retreated from Moscow, each cannon deep cut with the letter "N," I ascended a tower of some two hundred and fifty feet just before sunset, and on each platform there were bells, large and small, and I climbed up among the bells, and then as I reached the top all the bells underneath me began to ring, and they were joined by the bells of fourteen hundred towers and domes and turrets.

Some of the bells sent out a faint tinkle of sound, a sweet tintinnabulation that seemed to bubble in the air, and others thundered forth boom after boom, boom after boom, until it seemed to shake the earth and fill the heavens—sounds so weird, so sweet, so awful, so grand, so charming, so tremendous, so soft, so ripping, so reverberating—and they seemed to wreathe and whirl and rise and sink and burst and roll and mount and die.

When Napoleon saw Moscow burn, it could not have been more brilliant than when I saw all the fourteen hundred turrets aflame with the sunset, roofs of gold and walls of malachite, and architecture of all colors mingling the brown of autumnal forests, and the blue of summer heavens, and the conflagration of morning skies, and the green of rich meadows, and the foam of tossing seas.

The mingling of so many colors with so many sounds was an entrancement almost too much for human nerves, or human eyes, or human ears. I expect to see nothing to equal it until you and I see heaven. But that will surpass it and make the memory of what I saw that July evening in Moscow almost tame and insipid. All heaven aglow and all heaven a-ring, not in the sunset, but in the sunrise. Voices of our own kindred mingling with the doxologies of empires. Organs of eternal worship responding to the trumpets that have wakened the dead. Nations in white. Centuries in coronation. Anthems like the voice of many waters. Circle of martyrs. Circle of apostles. Circle of prophets. Thrones of cherubim. Thrones of seraphim. Throne of archangel. Throne of Christ. Throne of God. Thrones! Thrones! The finger of God points that way. Stop not until you reach that place. Through the atoning Christ all I speak of and more may be yours and mine. Do you not now hear the chime of the bells of that metropolis of the universe? Do you not see the shimmering of the towers? Good morning.

# SABBATH SCHOOL.

## INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 30.

### Lesson Text: "The Gospel Preached at Antioch," Acts xi., 19-30—Golden Text: Acts xi., 21—Commentary.

19. "They which were scattered abroad traveled preaching the Word to none but unto the Jews only." This takes us back to chapter viii., 14, where we learn that all except the apostles were scattered abroad by persecution and went everywhere preaching the Word; but they had not learned that "every creature" (Mark xvi., 15) meant Gentiles as well as Jews. They went under the orders of Math. x., 5, 6, rather than the late orders, not understanding that the kingdom being postponed the Gospel is now for all, that out of Jews and the Gentiles the new man, the body or church, may be formed.

20. "And some of them spake unto the Grecians preaching the Lord Jesus." This was at Antioch, in Syria. Grecians are mentioned again in chapters vi., 1; ix., 29, and are said by Young to include all Jews born out of Canaan. The preaching in these days was wholly concerning the Lord Jesus; there was no lecturing by the preachers upon the topics of the day.

21. "And the hand of the Lord was with them, and a great number believed and turned to the Lord." Ezra learned even in his day that "The hand of our God is upon all them for good that seek Him but His power and His wrath is against all them that forsake Him" (Ezra viii., 22). See the latter clause illustrated in Acts xiii., 11. As to the good hand, or the hand for good, remember the words of Jesus, "Without Me ye can do nothing," and be strengthened by Isa xli., 13.

23. "They sent forth Barnabas, that he should go as far as Antioch." Tidings of the work of the Spirit of Antioch having reached Jerusalem, this son of consolation, who had given himself wholly to the Lord (Acts iv., 36, 37), is sent forth to strengthen and comfort them. Barnabas had left all for Jesus, had put himself and his property, too, in the Lord's hands for His service.

13. "Who when he came, and had seen the grace of God, was glad, and exhorted them all that with purpose of heart they would cleave unto the Lord." No sinner deserves to be saved; if we had our just deserts we would all be sent into the outer darkness, away from God forever. But the grace or undeserved favor of God brought Jesus to Calvary in our stead, and every sinner saved is a manifestation of the grace of God. Being saved by His grace our lifelong business is to cleave unto Him as Ruth to Naomi, or as Ittai to David (Ruth i., 16, 17; II Sam. xv., 21.) We are not to follow people nor cleave unto them, but laying aside every weight and besetting sin, run with patience, looking unto Jesus (Heb. xii., 1, 2.)

24. "For he was a good man and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith; and much people was added unto the Lord." Such another man was Stephen (Acts vi., 5,) the light of whose life was so bright that the self righteous hated him unto death. When we are filled with the Holy Spirit God will be seen in us (Gal. i., 24) and people will be drawn to Him. Not all will be drawn in this age of election; whosoever will may come, and all whom God has given to Christ will come (John iii., 16; vi., 37.)

25. "Then departed Barnabas to Tarsus for to seek Saul." A glance at the map will show Tarsus to be across the bay from Antioch, perhaps fifty miles distant. When Saul first came to Jerusalem after his conversion, and the disciples were all afraid of him, it was Barnabas that took him and testified on his behalf and gave the others confidence in him, after which Saul returned to Tarsus (Acts ix., 26-30). It was but natural that now Barnabas, being so near to him, should seek him out as a fellow laborer.

26. "And when he had found him he brought him unto Antioch." The three points in this verse are the return to Antioch; the year's work there and the name "Christian" first used. We are not told of a special work of the Spirit at Tarsus, and yet we cannot think of Saul being idle there. "The wind bloweth where it listeth." Believers are at first only babes in Christ, and need to be instructed and built up; this the brethren did during their year at Antioch, and no doubt many more were added to the Lord. The name of Christ became so prominent in these days (for it was Paul's manner to prove from the Scriptures that Jesus was the Christ, ix., 22) that the believers were called Christians. See the name elsewhere only in Acts xxvi., 28; I Pet. iv., 16.

27. "And in these days came prophets from Jerusalem unto Antioch." A prophet is one who speaks for God, who represents God before the people, carrying a message for God. "The prophet that hath a dream let him tell a dream, and he that hath my word let him speak my word faithfully." "Then spake Haggai, the Lord's messenger, in the Lord's message unto the people, saying, I am with you, saith the Lord" (Jer. xxiii., 28; Hag. i., 13). You are His prophet if you bear a message from Him.

28. "And there stood up one of them named Agabus, and signified by the Spirit that there should be great dearth throughout all the world, which came to pass in the days of Claudius Cæsar." Whatever the Spirit says will surely come to pass, for "The council of the Lord standeth forever, the thoughts of His heart for all generations." "The Lord of Hosts hath sworn, saying, Surely as I have thought, so shall it come to pass; and as I have purposed so shall it stand" (Ps. xxxiii., 11; Isa. xiv., 24). Jesus had said that this whole age till He come again would be characterized by war, famine, pestilence, etc., but that His people are not to be troubled (Math. xiv., 6, 9).

29. "Then the disciples, every man according to his ability, determined to send relief unto the brethren which dwelt in Judea." Thus the members of the household of God minister to each other, some in spiritual things and some in temporal things. The love that does not love to give is not the love of God, for "God so loved that He gave." It is not the quantity we give that God notes so much as the heart that gives it. "If there be first a willing mind it is accepted according to that a man hath and not according to that he hath not" (II Cor. viii., 12).

30. "Which also they did, and sent it to the elders by the hands of Barnabas and Saul." There was not only a readiness to will, but also a performance of the same. The religion that only promises but never performs, that vows but never pays, that says but never does, is only a false religion. It is faith without works, and therefore dead; it is hypocrisy. See Jas. i., 22; ii., 15-17; I John iii., 17, 18. Christ manifested His love by giving Himself for us. If any man have not the Spirit of Christ he is none of His (I John iii., 16). —Lesson Helper.

A HINT: Ethel—"George, you remind me of an hour-glass." George—"In what respect?" Ethel—"The more time given you, the less sand you seem to have."—New York Truth.

# THE LABOR WORLD.

TROUBLE is feared among striking coal miners and glass workers in France.

THE wages of the Chicago Seamen's Union have been raised from $2.50 to $3 a day.

THERE are said to be fewer suicides among miners than among any other class of workmen.

ENGLAND had 270 strikes during the last ten months, most of them for a reduction of the hours of labor.

SOCIALISTS in Berlin, Germany, are trying to secure control of the omnibus and tramway employes.

JOHN KINSELLA, a locomotive engineer, was nominated for Assembly at Goshen, N. Y., by the Democrats.

DRIVERS on English street cars begin at a little over a dollar a day and conductors at seventy-five cents a day.

LABOR organizations are to make a strong protest against the Pennsylvania Railroad's attitude against the unions.

THE cabinet makers of Cincinnati, Ohio, have reduced their hours from ten to nine per day in several large factories.

THE Philadelphia letter carriers demand a reduction of working hours. Their local union has a membership of about four hundred.

MORE women and children are employed in the hat-making industry of Germany than men, the latter's number being 4773, while 4930 women and 255 children work at the trade.

BY adopting the referendum system the Brotherhood of Machinery Moulders is now enabled to amend its constitution and elect officers without holding expensive annual conventions.

THE demand for skilled labor in the paper-hangers, electric wire men, steamfitters, roofers and other trades is very brisk, and there is not an idle man in New York City who is a good workman and belongs to a union.

AT the Llanelly (Wales) copper works employers deduct one cent per week for coffins intended for the workmen, but before the relatives of a dead man can get the coffin they have to pay about one dollar for trimmings.

THE operators in the employment of the Baltimore and Ohio telegraphic service have demanded an increase of wages on a graduated scale—for train dispatchers an increase of twenty dollars a month; copy operators, fifteen dollars, and station operators, ten dollars.

THE stagnation in the shipbuilding trade on the Clyde, in Scotland, is apparently most serious. The North British Daily Mail estimates that there are at present between Glasgow and Greenock over 15,000 men out of work, every one of them willing to accept any occupation that might offer although skilled workmen at their trades.

# PROMINENT PEOPLE.

JAMES G. BLAINE now tips the scales at 163 pounds.

JUSTICE LAMAR, of the United States Supreme Court, is almost a chronic invalid.

THE Earl of Dunraven, it is announced, will be the next challenger for the American cup.

REV. DR. HOFFMAN, who owns the Hoffman House, New York City, is the richest clergyman in the world.

KAISER WILLIAM, of Germany, is only thirty-two years old, though already the father of seven children.

PRESIDENT MCLEOD insists that every letter received at the Reading Railroad office shall be answered on the day of its arrival.

MISS LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY has been voted $100 by the aldermen of Boston for a poem in commemoration of General William T. Sherman.

QUEEN REGENT CHRISTINA, of Spain has consented to stand as godmother of the daughter born a short time ago to the Imperial House of Germany.

DEWITTE, the newly appointed Russian Minister of Finance, was fifteen years ago a mere village station master on the railroad line from Kieff to Odessa.

THE Czar of Russia has recently found time to become interested in the game of cricket, and has organized two elevens among the young men of his court.

JULES VERNE, the French novelist, so far from being an athlete, as he has been called, is a cripple and limps sadly. This is the result of a shot from the revolver of an insane nephew.

A TOUCHING feature of the Tennyson funeral, in Westminster Abbey, London, was the many floral tributes from the lowly, showing the popular esteem in which the dead poet was held.

BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, says Senator Hill, of New York, is the only public speaker he knows "who is impatient to begin his speech—who can look his audience squarely in the face at the very start and open without embarrassment."

CAID MACLEAN, the present Commander-in-Chief of the Moorish army, is an Englishman, and was formerly a subaltern in the Sixty-ninth regiment of the British army, which he left some years ago to take service under the Emperor of Morocco.

MISS ROSE L'OUVERTURE, a granddaughter and the only living descendant of the great Haytian soldier, lives in the village of Soirac, France. She is sixty-nine years old and dependent upon an annual pension of $310 paid her by the Government.

LORD HERSCHELL, the new Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, and incumbent of that office under Gladstone's last administration before this, is not directly descended from the great astronomers who bore that name, but is of the same family. The Herschells are of German origin.

# COLUMBUS FETES.

### A Magnificent Parade in Havana Lasting Seven Hours.

The parade held at Havana, as part of the Columbus fetes, has never been excelled in Cuba. The weather was beautiful and the houses from one end of the city to the other were gay with flags and bunting. The Prado, the main avenue of the city, was beautiful beyond description. The decorations on the Hotel Ingleterra, Hotel Pasaje, the Tacon Theatre and the Payret Theatre were particularly noticeable.

The statues in the parks along the Prado were also noticeable for the decorations about their bases, especially the statue of Isabel the Catholic and the statue of the Indies.

The civic parade began at 3 o'clock. The streets and balconies of the houses along the route were crowded with spectators, many of whom were Americans. There were twenty-five floats in the line, representing various incidents in the life of Columbus and the history of Cuba. One of these floats represented the discovery of the Bay of Havana by the great navigator. The parade did not dissolve until 9 o'clock. There was no disorder of any kind and the parade was highly successful in every particular.

# STATE HOUSES DEDICATED.

## Six Commonwealths Open Their World's Fair Buildings.

### Impressive Ceremonies Attended the Formal Consecrations.

Six States, including New York, Massachusetts and Ohio, took advantage of the presence of their leading officials in Chicago to dedicate their pavilions in the World's Fair grounds.

The State buildings, although, as a rule, far from finished now, will form one of the most interesting features of the great exposition. They occupy an area second only to that of the big Fair buildings, and scattered among them are the structures put up by many foreign countries.

By far the handsomest State building, as well as the largest, is that of New York. It contains a columned hall, fifty-six by eighty feet, vestibules, banquet rooms, kitchens, bedrooms and all the appointments of a club house. The purpose of the State buildings in the Fair grounds is to afford hospitable retreats, for it is expected that visitors will soon tire of the endless array of stupendous edifices and exhibits.

Chief among the numerous dedications was that of the New York Building. No other State surpassed her in the number and character of distinguished persons participating in the exercises, and the building itself proved to be one of the finest pavilions on the grounds. A large assemblage was present, the invited guests alone numbering 900. After music and prayer the exercises began with the formal assignment of the building to exposition uses by Chauncey M. Depew, as President of the Board of Managers of the Exhibit of the State of New York. Then came the acceptance of the building by Director-General Davis, and addresses by Governor Flower and Archbishop Corrigan. The dedication poem by William H. McElroy and music by Sousa's Marine Band brought the dedication exercises to a close.

The Massachusetts pavilion was formally delivered over in the morning to Governor Russell by E. C. Hovey, representing the State Commission, and the Governor in a short speech returned the building to Mr. Hovey as the Executive Commissioner. The exercises were made as brief as practicable, as everybody was anxious to attend the New York dedication.

Iowans mustered strongly at their building in the forenoon. President Crosby turned the edifice over to Governor Boies, who dedicated it in a few graceful words to the Exposition, Director-General Davis responding. Mrs. Lucia Gale Barber recited a commemorative ode and E. P. Leeds delivered an address.

Over three hundred Rhode Islanders saw Commissioner Sims hand the keys of their State building over to Governor Brown, who passed them to Executive Commissioner Wyman, all three making pertinent speeches.

The Kansas dedication was thoroughly enthusiastic. The famous Modoc Club, which was heard at the Centennial Exposition, sang an ode, "Hail! Happy Kansas." A. J. Felt, School Superintendent Winans, Commissioner of Agriculture Mohen, J. H. Ives, Mrs. Lewis Hanbach, Mrs. Robert D. Mitchell and Judge Alfred H. White made speeches.

Ohio made elaborate preparations for her dedication. The whole State Legislature, all the State officers, the Ohio Historical Society and 2000 of the State troops were present. Speeches were made by Governor McKinley, Senator Sherman, Senator Brice and Captain W. W. Peabody, President of the Board of State Managers.

## LATER NEWS.

OLIVER CURTIS PERRY, the Utica (N. Y.) train robber, cut through the partition of his cell in Auburn Prison and escaped, but he was recaptured within the walls after only eight hours of liberty.

A MADMAN in Springfield, Mass., seized a pulpit in a Congregational Church and with a revolver held the police and congregation at bay for three hours.

SEVEN colored men were drowned while crossing Elliott's Ferry, twelve miles south of Marshall, Texas. The rope broke in mid stream and they were thrown into the river.

SEVERAL renegade Apaches, under the leadership of the notorious Kid, have murdered two cowboys on Eagle Creek, near Morencio, Arizona.

DENNIS F. HANKS, the early tutor of Abraham Lincoln, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Nancy Shoaff, in Paris, Ill., aged ninety-three years, four months and six days. Mr. Hanks was born near Hodgingsville, Hardin County, Ky., May 15, 1799.

HUNDREDS of lives were lost and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property were destroyed through the floods in Sardinia.

THE infant daughter of the Emperor William was christened at Berlin, Germany, amid much solemnity and state. An official decree was published, granting pardon to 400 women convicts, as a memento of the occasion.

## A FATAL BOMB.

### Seven Persons Killed at a Fireworks Exhibition.

At a pyrotechnic display, concluding the Columbus celebration at Los Angeles, Cal., in the presence of 10,000 persons, an explosion occurred which killed seven people and seriously wounded eight or ten more. A man named Wilson contracted to fire a salute of twenty-one guns. The "guns" were gas pipes two feet long and five inches in diameter. Wilson has been arrested. It is thought he did not use ordinary powder in loading the "guns."

The killed were Ed Reghetto, Frank Ford, Louis Ogden, two children named Cohen, and two girls named Rapp. Mr. Rapp was holding his daughters by the hand. Both girls were instantly killed, the side of one of them being entirely blown away.

Among the wounded were Herman Cammet, who works for a local fireworks maker, and was supposed to have fired the fatal bomb, right leg amputated; Ed Griffiths, nineteen years old, flesh torn from the right leg; Mike Cullen, eighteen, right arm fractured; B. Bunker, fifty, probably fatally injured; H. J. Lloyd, thirteen, left leg shattered.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Eastern and Middle States.

NOMINATIONS for municipal offices were made in New York City. Tammany Hall nominated Thomas F. Gilroy for Mayor, the Republicans nominated Elwin Einstein, and the County Democracy nominated John Quinn. Full local tickets were put in the field, but the judicial candidates are the same in each instance. New York Democracy indorsed the Tammany ticket.

THE long distance telephone line between New York City and Chicago, Ill., has been formally opened by Mayors Grant and Washburne exchanging greetings by wire.

THE New York Yacht Club accepted Lord Dunraven's challenge to sail a race for the America's cup.

EX-SECRETARY REDFIELD PROCTOR was formerly elected by the Vermont Legislature to succeed Mr. Edmunds in the United States Senate.

ENGINEER PATRICK LAVEN was standing with his engine on the frog, near Waverly, N. Y., when a yard engine in charge of J. Gorman came up the main line with a box car in front and smashed into Laven's engine. Laven and his fireman were killed, and Edward Passmore, a brakeman, was struck by a caboose and killed.

EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL WAYNE MCVEAGH addressed a mass meeting of Democrats at Cooper Union, New York City Ex-Governor Foraker, of Ohio, addressed a Republican meeting in Brooklyn.

SIX HUNDRED school children were seated on temporary seats fifteen feet high at West Winsted, rehearsing for the Columbus Day celebration when the structure collapsed and 300 fell to the floor. Many got broken limbs, but none were killed.

AGAIN the Inman line steamship City of Paris makes good her claim to supremacy over the greyhounds of the ocean. America's adopted liner has just beaten her own record, which was the world's record, making the voyage from Queenstown to New York in five days, fourteen hours and twenty-four minutes, and performing the feat of sailing 530 miles in each whole day of the voyage and on one day sailing 580 miles, the greatest distance ever sailed in twenty-four hours.

CHARLES BURKHALTER & Co., wholesale grocers, of New York City, have failed, with liabilities of over $700,000.

### South and West.

GOVERNOR HUMPHREY, of Kansas, sent a letter to Major-General Nelson A. Miles, of the United States Army, at Chicago, requesting that a company of United States cavalry be sent to the Southern Kansas border for the protection of citizens from the remnant of the Dalton gang.

FIRE started in Englewood, a suburb of Chicago, Ill., and did damage to the extent of $100,000. One woman was killed by jumping from a third-story window in a hotel. Bodies of some of the guests were supposed to be still under the debris.

RALEIGH, N. C., was one hundred years old a few days ago, and she celebrated the centennial by an elaborate street pageant. The city was decorated in her centennial colors of orange and red and with a profusion of National flags.

IN the Colby Mine, in Bessemer, Mich., when the day shift was going down, the cage containing nineteen men broke away and fell over seven hundred feet. One man was instantly killed and the others all had legs broken. Four were fatally hurt.

THE Republicans and People's Party have agreed upon a fusion in Louisiana.

### Washington.

BARON FAVA, the Italian Minister at Washington, announced that King Humbert of Italy has nominated Professor Russo, the sculptor of the Columbus monument, a chevalier.

CABINET officers, members of the Supreme Court and the Diplomatic Corps started for Chicago from Washington on special trains.

THE annual report of General John M. Schofield, Major-General commanding the United States Army, has been sent to Secretary Elkins.

UNITED STATES MINISTER TO VENEZUELA SCRUGGS has formally recognized General Crespo's Government.

THE President received the following dispatch from Secretary of State Foster, dated Chicago: "By the direction of the German Emperor, the Charge d'Affaires express to you, this, the 21st day of October, devoted to the universal celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, his Imperial Majesty's most sincere congratulations and wishes for the welfare of the country. I have conveyed to the Charge your deep appreciation of the imperial message this morning."

### Foreign.

ALL the Greek representatives in Roumania have been ordered to leave their posts on account of the seizure by Roumania of a Greek merchant's fortune. The Roumanian diplomatic representatives in Greece have also been withdrawn.

FIVE miners and three would-be rescuers were suffocated in the Palermo (Italy) sulphur mines.

THE Wahehe tribe, in East Africa, attacked the German station at Mpwapwa, killing the Arab Governor, two Germans and two British Indians. Many of the defenders of the station were wounded.

THE French Chamber of Deputies was opened after the recess; the Government was questioned in regard to the Carmaux labor troubles. It was decided to settle the strikes by arbitration.

FOURTEEN workmen were buried by the caving in of a sewer in Hamburg, Germany; two were suffocated.

FOUR natives and fourteen Turkish soldiers were killed in riots in Crete.

THOMAS NEILL, an American, was found guilty of the murder of Matilda Clover, in London, England, and was sentenced to be hanged.

GREAT damage was done by floods in Sardinia; at Elmas 100 buildings fell, undermined by water; there were several wrecks on the Spanish coast.

## SEVEN NEW BISHOPS.

### The Protestant Episcopal Church Enlarges Its Staff to That Extent.

The Protestant Episcopal General Convention at Baltimore, Md., added seven new Bishops to that church, as follows: For Southern Florida, Rev. William Crouse Gray, D. D., Western Colorado, Rev. William Morris Barker; Oklahoma and Indian Territory, Rev. Francis Key Brooke; Northern Michigan, Rev. Joseph Horsfall Johnson, Yeddo, Rev. Thomas Allen Tidball, D. D.; Spokane, Rev. Lemuel Henry Wells, D. D.; Shanghai, Rev. Samuel Roosevelt Johnson Hoyt, D. D.

It was definitely decided to hold the 1895 Convention in Minneapolis, Minn.

## WHITELAW REID'S LETTER.

### He Accepts the Republican Vice-Presidential Nomination.

Whitelaw Reid's letter announcing formally his acceptance of the Republican nomination for the Vice-Presidency has been made public and is, in part, as follows:

"Hon. W. T. Durbin, Anderson, Ind.:

"Dear Sir—When the nomination with which the National Convention had honored me was formally announced by your committee, I accepted it at once. In doing so I accepted also the principles set forth in the resolutions adopted by the convention as the basis of its appeal to the popular suffrage.

"To do other or less than this is, to any honorable man, an impossibility. A political party is an association of citizens seeking to have the Government conducted in accordance with its views, and presenting candidates whom it strives to elect for that purpose. To accept its nomination without intending to carry out its principles would be as dishonorable and as criminal as to procure goods under false pretences.

"There will be no misunderstanding as to the purposes of the Republican Party in this contest, and no doubt as to the attitude of its candidates. What it intends it has set forth in language that cannot be mistaken; and they will strive, by all the lawful means in their power, to enforce its plainly expressed will. Since my interview with your committee, further reflection and careful attention to the arguments on both sides in the current public discussion have confirmed my belief in the wisdom of the Republican declarations, as well as the lucid candor with which they have been presented.

"The party platforms—so-called—are more important this year than usual. Both the leading candidates have once commanded the approval of the American people, in its highest form of expression. Attention is therefore concentrated less on the men themselves and more on the principles each is put foward to represent, and would, in case of election, be required to carry out.

"The declarations of our opponents demand a still closer scrutiny, since their victory now would give them the first opportunity they have had since 1859 to put in practice their policy. Never since that date have they had control at once both in the executive and the legislative departments of the Government. This year the election of a President clearly carries with it majorities in both houses of Congress.

"It is obvious that, in the common judgment of the people in all parts of the country, the really vital issues which this year divide parties, and demand a popular decision, are those relating to the tariff and the currency. Fortunately both sides have stated their positions on these subjects with directness, simplicity and frankness. The issues thus made between the rival candidates for the popular suffrage are speciully sharp and distinct."

Mr. Reid thereupon proceeds to discuss at great length the tariff, the currency and the Federal Elections bill from his standpoint, affirming the Republican view with energy and painting the return of the Democrats to power as an impending calamity against which he would warn all Republicans—a thing that would be shocking to his party and a shock to business. Mr. Reid concludes:

"I believe your declaration of principles and your renomination of a prudent, spotless and successful President will command the popular approval at the polls and will, under God, inure to the continued benefit of our country. Very respectfully yours,

"WHITELAW REID.

"Ophir Farm, N. Y., October 18 1892."

## NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE potato crop is not up to the standard.

KANSAS is having another plague of grasshoppers.

THERE are 500 charitable organizations in New York City.

HOPS in Washington have been injured by tent caterpillars.

STAMFORD, Conn., has just celebrated her 250th anniversary.

REPORTS make it appear that good comb honey will be scarce.

THE fruit crop of Southern California is estimated this year at $6,500,000.

A METEOR shattered a windmill near Blackpoint, Col., a few days ago.

THE car famine continues in the West owing to the immense grain crop.

THERE have been 17,982 cases of cholera in Hamburg, Germany, with 7593 deaths.

A NEW hymnal has been adopted by the Episcopal General Convention at Baltimore, Md.

FIGURES from Europe indicate the grain yield about fifteen per cent. better than last year.

PURCHASERS have been found for many of the Massachusetts farms reported as abandoned.

THE first discovery of a comet by photography has been made at Lick Observatory, in California.

SOME of the new ships of the United States Navy are to have three smokestacks, each 100 feet high.

AN epizootic of madness has seized large herds of cattle in Gaines Township, Iowa, and many have died.

THE tax collector of New York City took in $3,000,000 in two hours and a half on the first day for payment.

THE storage battery system is to be adopted on the Second avenue street railroad, New York City.

POSTMASTER GENERAL WANAMAKER has forbade postmasters to furnish names and addresses to advertisers.

THE United States cruiser Boston has been ordered to remain at Honolulu until the Hawaiian trouble is settled.

NEW YORK'S Board of Estimates figures out that it will cost $40,000,000 to carry on the city government in 1893.

GOLD has been found near Frankenberg, in Hesse, Prussia, near the old gold mines which were in operation a thousand years ago.

WORK on the United States cruiser New York has been delayed by the failure of the Carnegie Company, Homestead, Penn., to deliver the eighteen-inch armor for her barbettes.

AMERICAN interests in the Gilbert Islands are suffering since the raising of the British flag. Gilbert Islanders are systematically deceived and sold into practical slavery in South America.

THE total clearings of the sixty-one cities which have clearing houses for the nine months ending September 30 foot up $45,489,413,531, an increase of $4,102,312,300 as compared with the corresponding period of 1891.

M. ROUVIER, French Minister of Finance, has proposed to the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies partially to meet the deficit of $1,200,000 in the budget by placing a tax of $1.20 on bicycles and tricycles.

### A Novel Building.

A novelty in architecture is proposed in Chicago in the shape of a building to be constructed, so far as the exterior is concerned, entirely of aluminum and glass. It will be the first time in the history of architecture that aluminium is used for the exterior of a building, and it is safe to say that this innovation will command great attention all over the world. The metal has been used to a considerable extent for interior work, such as railings, elevator cabs, letter boxes, etc., but never has it been used, save in a petty way, on the outside.

The first story will be of ordinary height, and the stories above twelve feet, ten feet six inches and eleven feet in the clear. The windows will occupy the entire distance between the stories save the small amount of space required for the mullions, and each window will have two sheets of plate glass eleven feet long, joined at the centre with a line of aluminium, making practically one plate of glass twenty-two feet long. It will be seen that the dimensions of this glass are equal to that of a very good sized room. On each side of this large plate will be a smaller window, say two or three feet wide, provided for the purpose of ventilation, etc. The mullions between the two windows will be covered with aluminium plate.

Thus the two fronts of the building, which is to be located at the corner of State and Madison streets, will present a beautiful surface of aluminum bronze and plate glass. There will be three columns on the State street front and four on Madison street, running up the entire height of the building, the metal of these colums being in ornate and pleasing forms, developing at the cornice into interlacing palm leaves. A few difficulties of minor consequence were encountered in elaborating these plans, but it is believed that they have all been overcome. Provision has been made for convenient access to these large windows for the purpose of washing, and also for keeping the metal surface clear of soot. The window frames will be covered with gold leaf, and the radiators within the building, which, owing to the large amount of glass will be visible from the outside, will be gilded, and present a pleasing appearance. One of the great advantages of this lavish use of plate glass will be in the fact that merchants can have immense signs on the windows if they choose. One pane of glass will take a sign twenty-two feet long and as broad as may be desired.—[New York Advertiser.

### Some Strange Antipathies.

A great deal has recently been said upon the discomposure of the British commander-in-chief in Malta at the presence of a cat. This is no novelty, for, according to the Illustrated London News, some of the bravest and most distinguished men the world has ever seen have entertained a similar antipathy. The Emperor Ferdinand would bleed at the nose if he heard a cat mew. Henry III. of France and the Duke of Schomberg had similar weaknesses. This dislike to the gentlest and most domestic of animals is unaccountable. But there have been much stronger aversions. Erasmus, though he lived at Rotterdam, was thrown into a fever if he smelled fish. Joseph Scaliger had a perfect horror for milk.

Cardan grew sick at the sight of eggs, however fresh. Uladislaus, King of Poland, was similarly affected if he saw an apple. Boyle could not listen to the sound of water running through a pipe; his house was probably unprovided with the newest improvements. La Mothe de Vayer could not endure music, though he "took the liveliest pleasure in thunder." John Rol of Alcantara would swoon if he heard the word lana (wool) pronounced, though he had no objection to the material itself. The author of "The Turkish Spy" tells us he would rather meet a lion face to face than feel a spider crawling over him in the dark. This he humorously attributes to transmigration. "Before I came into my present body," he says, "perhaps I was a fly. This is quite as reasonable an explanation of his antipathy as can be given for any of them. Even Shakespeare, though he gives several examples of this ridiculous offers no solution of it.

## SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The British topedo boat Vulcan has a rudder forged in a single piece and weighing 22 tons.

The latest word of science concerning shooting stars is that they are fragments of shivered comets.

A Rochester, (N. Y.) physician who has been experimenting on the subject avers that the mosquito can readily be exterminated by the use of petroleum.

The eight bones of the human cranium or brain-case are united by means of irregular saw-like edges, which firmly lock them together and yet allow for their growth.

One of the latest inventions in connection with the application of electricity to street car service is a self-lubricating gear for trolleys, which needs no attention after being once put in operation.

A spray of pure oil of turpentine, mixed with 1 per cent. of lavender oil, is said to have an astonishing effect in purifying the air of living rooms, the action being attributed to the ozone formed.

Professor Brooks, Director of the Smith Observatory, Geneva, N. Y., announces the discovery of clouds upon Mars, which at times have obscured the continents and oceans usually distinctly visible.

Electricity has recently been applied to establish the condition of a horse's foot. If the hoof has been pierced with a nail to the quick, the horse will feel the electric current and become irritated; in the other case the current cannot pass through the hoof.

Corals of some kind are found in all seas. Those stony formations popularly called corals are mostly produced within the tropics. Probably the variety best known is the red or pink coral, long esteemed for ornaments. This was found in the Mediterranean from a very early period. Now, however, it has become so rare as to be practically extinct.

A French scientist avers that at least thirty per cent. of the common contagious diseases are brought into dwellings by the domestic pets, and are thus spread from house to house. Cats convey diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid fever, dogs spread several parasitic diseases, and by their visits from one dwelling to another convey smallpox and other similar contagious disorders.

A French chemist gives a hint to buttermakers who are troubled by the too frequent rancid flavor of their product. He has discovered that a mixture of one-twentieth part of carbonate of magnesia with rancid olive oil will remove all the taint, both as to taste and smell. As there is no difference between the causes of rancidity in butter and olive oil, this method will answer the purpose of removing the ill flavor and odor from either. And if it will remove these it will also prevent them.

### Percentage of Females Growing Less.

The last census reports show that the females as compared with the males have lost relatively since 1880 in the United States as a whole, the numerical loss being 1264 to each 100,000 males, as against a relative loss in 1880 of 1257 females to each 100,000 males. There has been a relative loss during the decade of 2070 females to each 100,000 males in the North Atlantic division; of 1716 females to each 100,000 males in the South Atlantic division and 1411 females to each 100,000 males in the south central division. There has been a slight increase relatively on the other hand of 269 to each 100,000 males in the north central division and 4650 females to each 100,000 males in the western division. In 19 states and territories there has been a relative increase of females to each 100,000 males, while in 29 states and territories there has been a relative decrease of females to each 100,000 males.

### Both Disagreeable.

Summer Belle—There go two of the most disagreeable men I've met this season.

Friend—Are they? Why?

Summer Belle—One of them stares me out of countenance, and the other won't look at me at all.—[New York Weekly.

# The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

*Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.*


### Mount Union.

C. E. Etnier, of Pittsburg, visited in town last week.

Chas. Stratford, Jr., was in Baltimore, Md., last week on business.

Forest fires on Jack's mountain, above town, raged fiercely last week.

Prof. G. C. Hain visited parents and friends last week at Marysville.

Frank Shaver has commenced a new dwelling on Halley street, east of Jefferson.

The Mount Union *Times* has taken up its abode in A. S. Welch's new building on Shirley street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Welch and son Charles were taking in the sights of Philadelphia last week.

P. R. Shaver has completed a ten-foot-wide brick pavement in front of his property on Water street.

Harry Beers, who is teaching school in Henderson township, visited friends over Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Pearl Lukens returned on Friday last from a month's visit to friends in the eastern part of the state.

W. K. Harrison has completed a tin roof on the Etnier property on the corner of Division and Water streets.

Rev. and Mrs. Wm. Schriber returned on Thursday last from a two weeks' visit among friends in Cumberland county.

The observance of Columbus day in this place on Friday last, under the auspices of Washington Camp, No. 346, P. O. S. of A., was a complete success, the spacious auditorium of the M. E. church being crowded to its utmost when the hour, 7.30 P. M., arrived for the beginning of the exercises. Rev. L. F. Smith, of Altoona, and I. N. Swope, of Mapleton, delivered talks that were listened to with close attention. The recitation of the Columbus poem by Miss Grace DeFrehn, of this place, was exceptionally well rendered. The Camp and pupils of the public schools of town attended in a body and presented a fine appearance.

So many persons have been maimed and killed by the cars at this place lately that one would think persons would be scared out of freighting. Such, however, was not the case, and now Moses Deutsch has paid the penalty of running the great risk with his life. The deceased assisted Jno. Shope to move his effects to Bellwood and came to this place to board a freight train to go to the cut, a few miles below town, to get on a train for Bellwood, and while passing from one car to another of the train, which he was successful in getting on, fell between the cars, both feet being cut off, one arm and his body crushed and otherwise used up so badly that death must have been instantaneous. The remains were found in the six-foot between the P. R. R. tracks and those of the E. B. T. R. R., after the train had passed, about 6 P. M., Tuesday evening of last week. Justice of the Peace, Michael Hiney, in the absence of the coroner, empaneled a jury, consisting of T. F. Postlethwaite, foreman, J. M. Johnston, A. R. Price, E. K. Rodgers, J. F. Stratford and Joshua Noland, who came to the conclusion that the deceased came to his death while in the act of crossing a freight train. The remains were taken charge of by A. Simons, undertaker, for the company, on whose property the unfortunate man met his untimely death. The remains were taken to his late home, Otelia, where he leaves a wife and four children.

### Smith Valley.

Miles Querry is suffering with typhoid fever. We hear he is improving at this writing.

James E. Clark, of Springfield township, visited J. F. Pheasant and family on Sunday.

Mrs. Peter D. Bowman, whose illness we made mention of last week, is improving very slowly.

Ellis Querry, who has been working in New Jersey since early in the Fall, came home on Tuesday.

D. L. Smith is still suffering very much with his hand. He has not been able to sleep soundly for about three weeks.

Peter Dell, whose illness we have mentioned frequently, is no better, and it any difference, is growing still more feeble.

A. Lincoln Smith, who had been confined to the hospital in Altoona with fever during the last two months, is home at present.

Owing to the fact that the third quarterly meeting of the Cassville circuit was held at Bowman's chapel on Saturday and Sunday, visitors to this community were numerous.

Mr. and Mrs. Ege, of Altoona, visited Mrs. Ege's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Chilcote, over Sunday. We are glad to see Mrs. Ege back to the scenes of her school days. She taught in this county last winter.

The quarterly meeting at Bowman's chapel was largely attended. Rev. Lantz preached on Saturday evening and Sunday morning to crowded houses. Revs. Adams and Shumaker were present to assist the elder in his work. The meeting is being protracted.

Again we are obliged to announce the fact that the angel of death has been pleased to take another of our neighbors from earth to glory. On Thursday, the 20th inst., after a long and protracted illness, Mrs. Christiana M. Dell, widow of J. Allison Dell, who died on the first day of September, 1890, breathed her last. Mrs. Dell was a daughter of W. W. Crotsley, of this valley, and was born August 19, 1857, and therefore was aged 35 years, 2 months and 1 day. She was married to J. Allison Dell in March, 1878. She was a firm believer in the saving power of Jesus, in whom she put her trust, having united herself with the M. E. church when a girl, and later with the U. B. church, of which she was a member when she died. She was a kind mother, an obliging neighbor and a zealous worker in the Master's vineyard. Her demise is greatly lamented by all who knew her. She leaves behind to mourn their loss one daughter about thirteen years old, a father, two sisters and two brothers. Her brothers are James Crotsley, of Kansas, and Asbery Crotsley. Her sisters are Mrs. A. P. Stever, of Hare's valley, and Ettie Horton, of Kansas. Her remains were laid to rest in the Bowman's chapel cemetery on Friday, the 21st inst. Rev. Adams took as his text for her funeral sermon, Deut. 12, 9: "For ye are not as yet come to the rest and to the inheritance which the Lord your God giveth you." We have not heard where her daughter expects to make her home after her property has been disposed of, but we assure her she has our sympathies in her severe trials and bereavement.

### Mill Creek.

A. M. Menold and Julia Carothers spent Sunday in Lewistown.

Mrs. Allen and daughter, of Butler, Pa., visited friends here last week.

Capt. Wm. Simpson, who was a Mill Creek boy before the war, but now a resident of Alixis, Ill., who has been visiting friends hereaways since the G. A. R. encampment at Washington, will leave for his home to-day. The Capt. is a good jolly fellow, and we are sorry he does not yet belong to old Mill Creek.

The Young Peoples' meeting continues to grow in interest and members, and demonstrates the possibilities of our little village from a religious standpoint when there is a will and concentration of forces. Meeting will be held in the M. E. church next Sabbath evening at 7 P. M. All are cordially invited to be present.

The entertainment held in the Lutheran church Friday evening last to commemorate the landing of Columbus, was a success in every particular. The audience was large and demonstrated their appreciation of the scholars' efforts by their attentiveness throughout the somewhat lengthy program. The manner in which each part was rendered reflects great credit on both teachers and pupils. Those parents who failed to attend missed a treat, as the whole was very enjoyable as well as instructive.

The Mill Creek schools closed their first month on the 14th of October. The attendance has been fairly good and the schools have gone smoothly and general approval has been acknowledged. Following are the reports of attendance:

*No. 2 School—L. R. Smith, Teacher.*

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whole attendance, | 22 | 14 | 36 |
| Average " | 18 | 12 | 30 |
| Per cent. of " | 94 | 88 | 91 |

Pupils who missed no time during the month: Oscar Himes, Duffy Himes, Harry Rutherford, Rollo Goodman, Duane Hicks, Russel Tate, Elmer Tate, Arthur Goodman, Minnie Simpson, Minnie Stell, Enva O'Connor. Visitors, 4.

*No. 1 School—Miss Flora Himes, Teacher.*

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whole attendance, | 37 | 25 | 62 |
| Average " | 24 | 21 | 45 |
| Per cent. of " | 79 | 65 | 72 |

Pupils who missed no time during the month; Lottie Tate, Bertha Swiler, Mary Tate, Bertha Civils, Cora Shingler, Roy Mort, Lawrence Tate, Harry Tate, Richard Hawn, Ford Hawn. Visitors, 2.

### Trough Creek.

The dry weather is causing the grain to look quite spotted.

Ed. and Curtin Greenland took in Columbus day at Altoona.

There has been more of Terrace mount burned over the past week than for many years.

E. Chilcott seemed somewhat improved during part of last week, but is not so well at present.

Elder Funk, of the old School Baptist faith, preached in his usual earnest style on last Sunday at Pine Grove.

Recent events show that only five miles from home is too short a distance for a married man to meet a women who is not his own wife.

Mr. Crotsley returned from his visit to Ohio since our last, bringing a wife with him. But when he got home another man claimed the wife. As it is all in the family the matter is satisfactory all around. Miss Shaffer, of Akron, Ohio, accompanied them.

G. W. Hazzard and John Harnden, of Altoona, spent several days hunting in our woods the past week. Their find was not large. Mr. Abrams, of Philadelphia, also spent several days in the same pleasure. We saw him bringing in one turkey, but don't know what other game he got.

While in Mapleton Bruce Yocum, the obliging assistant agent, showed me the election booths which he had put in position in the warehouse. They resemble stalls for stock or some other kind of apartments we have seen, and what benefit is to be derived from this seemingly useless expense we fail to see at present.

The breaking of a belt at Denny & Trimble's saw mill recently, broke a cross tie in the building, parts of which struck Oliver Brown in two places, near the hip joint, with such force that it was thought his thigh was broken. Dr. Spangler was called and an examination proved that no bones were broken. Oliver is getting around by the use of a crutch.


**Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.**

From a letterwritten by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my Lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. Ms husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all, eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman's Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Regular size, 50c. and $100.

**Bucklen's Arnica Salve.**

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE STORY OF St. PAUL,

Conon Farrar's Latest and Greatest Book.

Illustrated with Magnificent Reproduction of

**Famous Paintings**

**In The Original Oil Colors.**

Price only $2.75, Outfit $1.00.

Liberal Commission to Agents.

—EVERYBODY BUYS THIS BOOK.—

Half a million already sold.

Address HENRY NEIL, 118 S. 7th St., Phila.

# TAME, TAME.

This advertisement is very tame, but it is wild enough to keep out of the way of extra high profits and sell goods on on the principle of "LIVE AND LET LIVE." Some unprincipled merchants (and I am glad to say there are only a few) call my goods *trash* in order to draw away my trade. I calmly appeal to your better judgment when they sell you a pair of Boston gum boots for $3.00 and I sell you the Boston gum boots for $2.62, which of the two is *trash*?—but enough—We have an extra large stock of gum boots and shoes of first-class stock at correspondingly low prices. Of course, we have the cheaper grades; for example, Ladies' fine gum shoes for 21 cents per pair. In

**Ladies' Underwear we have all grades,**

from 21 cents up, Misses' and Children's (heavy) 19c. up. Wool Mittens from 8c. per pair to 50c. Ladies' heavy seamless wool hose 20c. per pair. Children's from 10c. up.

**Our Ladies' Coats are Selling Faster**

than we expected, all on account of their quality, style and price. We got these coats made to order at the factory for spot cash, which enables us to save you 25 per cent. on these goods.

**Men's Top Shirts, Underwear, Gloves,**

Hats, beat all our former records. Walking, driving and working gloves in many styles and prices. In Men's underwear we can save you 25 cents on the dollar. Our 80c. suits would cost you $1.00 anywhere else, Our boot and shoe trade is still growing. The Reason is plain to any fair thinking mind. We simply invite you to examine our stock and compare quality and price.

**Men's Whole Kip Boots-no split-$1.25**

up. Best Table Oil Cloth only 17c. per yard, Etc., at

LYNN'S NOVELTY STORE,

**Opposite Opera House. HUNTINGDON, PA.**

—GREAT—

REDUCTION

SALE!

**Beginning with Sept. 1st,**

—AND TO—

Continue for 30 Days.

Just received within thirty days

**Two Car Loads of Wagon.**

A nice lot of BUGGIES, CARTS, AND SPRING WAGONS.

A car load of 75

**Slky & Walking Cultivators**

**135 Spring-Tooth Harrows**

received this Spring I have yet on hand 17 which must be sold.

One Car Load 60 OSBORNE MOWERS.
One Car Load OSBORNE BINDERS.
One Car Load BINDER TWINE, Just received.

Of my Spring stock of

**Eighty-Seven Plows,**

I have yet on had 21, mostly Oliver, that must go way down for cash. 60 Hay Rakes, namely: Tiger, Thomas, Taylor, Osborne, and Champion. Local shipments of small goods arriving almost every day. A full line of small implements constantly on hand.

**Rough and worked Lumber,**

shingles, Pickets, Lath, Builders' Hardware, Glass, Lead, Oil, Etc. Etc.

My motto is: "Pin the prices to the bottom at opening of season, not at the close." All correspondence promptly answered. Telephone connection.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

A. S. WELCH,

**Mount Union, - - Penn'a.**

**HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,**

**FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.**

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

**Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,**

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULIDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bil and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Eill and Lumber Yard.

# The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Oct. 26, 1892.


## LOCAL NOTES.

—Next Monday will be All Hallow E'en.

—W. H. Rex and wife visited in Altoona last week.

—Sousa's new marine band plays at Altoona tonight.

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning.

—Arnica & Oil Liniment is the best remedy known for stiff joints. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—The regular monthly meeting of the borough council will be held next Monday morning.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

—Miss Annie T. Dunmire, of Camden, N. J., was the guest of W. H. Rex and wife two days last week.

—John Lamberson and family spent a portion of the past week with friends in Blair and Cambria counties.

—Mrs. George W. McClain, of Tod township, spent a portion of the past week among friends in Mapleton.

—The fires which have been raging during the past week on the mountains north of town are about extinguished.

—Jere M. Brumbaugh, of Mill Creek, and L. S. Wible and wife, of Huntingdon, were Sunday visitors to Mapleton.

—Rev. G. W. Stroup and wife, of Williamsport, were guests of Samuel Spangler and wife during the past week.

—Work on the Kishacoquillas valley railroad has been commenced. E. A. Tennis, of Thompsontown, is the contractor.

—The editor of the Karthaus *Times* announces that he has vowed to never cast a vote until the Baker ballot law is repealed.

—Michael Nelson, employed with Brown Bros. & Sims at Downingtown, spent a portion of the past week with his family in Mapleton.

—D. S. Lynn, of Huntingdon, makes some interesting observations for the benefit of ITEM readers this week. Read his new advertisement.

—S. L. Henderson and wife, John A. Toomey and M. Brumbaugh were among Mapleton's representatives at McVeytown on Columbus day.

—Oliver S. Temple and wife, of Newton Hamilton, spent Saturday and Sunday among their many friends in Mapleton and were warmly greeted.

—Nearly every person in Mapleton viewed the solar eclipse last Thursday afternoon. The day was fair and a good view of it could be obtained.

—LOST.—A valuable gold watch chain was lost between the residences of A. W. and H. H. Swope. The finder will be rewarded by returning to this office.

—The history of Downs' Elixir is identified with the history of New England for the last fifty years. It cures coughs and colds. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Seven persons were killed and over 30 injured by the collision of an express and a coal train on the Philadelphia and Reading road near Philadelphia last Monday forenoon.

—James S. Gillam, of Tyrone, was in town on Monday. The many family friends in town will learn with pleasure that Mrs. Gillam is in a fair way of recovery from her recent illness.

—Costiveness is the cause of the intolerable "bad breath" of multitudes. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters remove the cause and prevent the evil, and costs only 25 cents. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—B. F. Godard and David Long last Saturday afternoon and Monday forenoon loaded 285 tons of sand at Speer's Juniata works. Eleven cars were filled. This beats all previous records at loading at this point so far as we have been able to learn.

—Ira V. Rex, a passenger brakeman on the Pittsburgh division, arrived in Mapleton last Wednesday evening on a two-weeks' visit to parents and friends. Ira is one of Mapleton's best boys and it is a pleasure to note that he proves himself worthy of the confidence of his employers.

—John A. Hardy, at one time trainmaster at Altoona, but recently superintendent of the Radnor division of the Norfolk & Western road, died at his home in Roanoke, Virginia, last Sunday morning. The remains will be interred at Mifflin to-day.

—A Republican mass meeting will be held in the court house at Huntingdon this evening. Addresses will be made by Major Gilkinson, of Washington, D. C., and Thad. M. Mahon, of Chambersburg, the Republican candidate for Congress in this district.

—Altoona had a $60,000 fire last Friday morning. It was started in D C. Patterson's livery stable and was of incendiary origin. Half a block of buildings on 10th avenue between 14th and 15th streets were destroyed. A $20,000 fire occurred on Sunday morning which started in Gruver's stable at Green avenue and 9th street.

—FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale a span of good work mules, one five and the other eight years old, weighing respectively 1,000, and 1,100 pounds. Will be sold cheap. Also, one mule 5 months old. For further particulars call on

W. T. BORING,
10-26-tf. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—Mrs. Benjamin Harrison's long illness terminated in death yesterday morning at 1.48 o'clock. The whole nation mourns the loss of this devoted woman who was a home-maker in the strictest interpretation of the word, and a devout woman whose ministrations recognized no distinctions of society. She was aged 60 years and 24 days.

—The members of the Brethren church in Huntingdon will hold a love feast in the Normal College chapel on Saturday, November 5th. The time for holding the missionary meeting in Middle Pennsylvania has been changed from Nov. 9 to Nov. 2. The meeting will be held in the Aughwick church, where the love-feast will be held on Tuesday evening, Nov. 1, commencing at 4 o'clock.

—While in McVeytown last Friday we were shown through the new U. B. church by the pastor, Rev. A. W. Maxwell. It is a neat structure, well furnished and properly ventilated. The inside work consisting of ceiling, wainscoating and painting was all done by the pastor. The church is a frame structure and cost $1700. It was dedicated last Sunday by Bishop Kephart and a revival meeting is now in progress therein.

—Levi Mandorf, aged 45 years, whose home was at Atkinson's Mill's, Mifflin county, was killed by an explosion of giant powder at I. N. Foust's sand works about 2 o'clock last Monday. Mr. Mandorf was dressing some tools and it is supposed that a spark from the anvil fell into the can of powder. Two boxes of dynamite which were near by took fire but were not exploded. The explosion demolished the shop. Mr. Mandorf's neck was broken but his body was not much mangled. A wife and eight children survive him.

—The *Monitor* of last week has the following concerning a former resident of Mapleton: "As Mrs. Wesley Casner, of the West End, was walking along the pavement in front of the opera house about 8 o'clock last Friday evening, she suddenly stumbled and falling violently severely sprained her right leg at the knee joint. She was unable to regain her feet and it was necessary to carry her home, where she now is in an almost helpless condition. Mrs. Casner endured a misfortune some time since which confined her to the house for a period of four years."

### Licensing Engineers.

The question of licensing engineers is being so agitated in every state in the Union that within a short time, for the protection of human lives, it will be impossible for any one intrusted with steam to hold or secure a situation without passing a rigid examination and obtaining a license. Stephenson's Illustrated Practical Test has been published to aid engineers preparing to pass such examination, and as it embraces all th questions asked on the boiler, pump, engine, dynamo, Corliss engine, etc., it has already met with such a demand that it is now in its fourth edition. This work, which only costs one dollar, can be obtained of the publisher, Walter C. Kraft, 70 La Salle Street, Chicago.

### Columbus Day.

Could Christopher Columbus have dropped into Mapleton last Friday forenoon he could not have been other than delighted with the great demonstration held here in honor of his great discovery. Providence favored the land with a delightful day and nearly every one entered into the spirit of the occasion.

The exercises were held on the school house grounds and the programme as published in the ITEM last week was strictly observed. Devotional exercises were conducted by R. S. Henderson, a composition was read by Miss Clara Fisher, recitations were delivered by Misses Nora Spanogle, Ettie McDonald, James B. Montgomery, E. E. Godard and John McHugh, class exercises were rendered by pupils, H. H. Swope read the President's proclamation, Misses Prudie Miller and May Hooper sang a duet, the schools sang national airs and E. E. Bell and John A. Toomey delivered addresses. The entire affair was gotten up by the teachers and was well managed. Every part was well rendered and the participants should feel complimented on the success of the exercise.

At the close of the exercises a parade was formed as follows: Mapleton band, Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R., Railroad school, No. 3 school, No. 2 school, No. 1 school, Nos. 1 and 2 schools of Mill Creek, W. C., No. 59, P. O. S. of A., and citizens. The line thus formed proceeded down Grant street, to Sugar, to Main, to Callowhill, countermarched on Main to eastern end of town, crossed to Railroad street, thence to Church, to Reservoir, to Sherman, to Main, thence to hall, where after singing the doxology, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. M. L. Smith, and parade was dismissed.

The parade was one of the finest ever seen in this place. Every girl wore a sash of red, white and blue and the boys had their hats trimmed in the same colors. In addition to this nearly everyone in line carried flags making a brilliant display of the national colors. 231 persons were in the ranks when the countermarch was made. The presence of the Mill Creek schools in the parade was unannounced but was much appreciated.

In the afternoon the band went to McVeytown to lead the parade at that place and received the same cordial treatment at the hands of the clever people of that place as they received on their former visits. The exercises at McVeytown were very interesting and showed careful preparation.

* * *

AT SHADE GAP.

The exercises of the day were under the direction of Washington Camp, No. 537, P. O. S. of A., of Shade Gap. Everything had been arranged before hand, and long before the hour for the exercises had arrived the citizens of Dublin township, as well as most all of the children and teachers of the schools in the township, began to assemble in Shade Gap. At two o'clock the parade formed in front of the school building, headed by the Shade Gap band, which was followed by Camp 537, school children and citizens. After parading most of the streets in town they halted at the place of starting. After music by the band the flags were presented by Bro. Mentzer and accepted on behalf of the school board by Dr. Z. T. Jones. An address was made by W. A. Crotsley on the subject of "Education and the preservation of the public schools," followed by J. M. Donelly, of Concord. Everything was in red, white and blue and passed off perfectly. All enjoyed themselves and it was a day long to be remembered by all present. No disorderly conduct or drunkenness was seen and everybody seemed inspired by the occasion and contributed their full share to make the day a success. C.

* * *

AT CALVIN.

Columbus day was observed by the school at Calvin by a very appropriate exercise. All enjoyed the exercise and those who participated acquitted themselves in a very creeitable manner. Following is the programme:

Devotionale xercises; Roll call, which was responded to by patriotic extracts; Essay, "Discoveries of Columbus," by Sallie Steel; Responsive exercises, school; Music, "Columbia, Gem of the Ocean," school; Reading, "American Flag," by Dollie Steel; Recitation, "My Country," Harper Wright; Music, "Bright Flag of America," seven girls; Essay, "Times of Columbus," Ida Pheasant; Recitation, "Christopher Columbus," Lynn Steele; Reading, "Landing of Columbus," Bertha Coder; Concert Reading, "Cod Save Our State," Reading Class; Recitation, "Columbia's Banner," Emma Glasgow; Music, "The Flag of Our Union Forever," 7 Girls; "Character of Columbus," Hattie Querry; "Difference Between 1492 and 1892," B. F. Glasgow; Music, "America," Audience.

### Are You Engaged to be Married.

Or are any of your friends? Don't tell if it's a secret. But everyone, even if pledged to a life of "single blessedness," is bound to be interested in weddings, and wants to know all the latest fads concerning them; and everyone will be thoroughly posted about all the details of a modern fashionable wedding, and know how to manage any style of wedding, after reading (as everyone should) the very fully illustrated and exhaustive article, "The Modern Wedding Festival," published in *Demorest's Family Magazine* for November. All the girls and their mammas will enjoy reading about Kitty's debut tea, which is described in such a sparkling manner in "A Debutante's Winter in New York," and will learn just how a coming-out tea should be conducted. If you are interested in floriculture, you will appreciate the advice given in "The Care of Outdoor Plants in Autumn." "Columbus: His Story and His Country" is an especially timely article, beautifully illustrated. The stories are excellent; every one of the numerous departments, for which this distinctively Family Magazine is noted is full to overflowing with good things; and there are nearly 200 illustrations, including a superb tinted portrait of Mrs. Grover Cleveland. Altogether this is an excellent number, in which everyone is sure to find something of interest. The subscription price of *Demorest's Family Magazine* is only $2 a year; or single copies, 20 cents. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 14th St., New York.

### Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Oct. 22.

Population, 420.

Last consecutive number, 1030.

Allegheny county sent us two new patients on Thursday.

Five men were received from Dauphin county on Saturday.

Two patients are under the care of the hospital steward.

Steward Lang received twelve head of cattle since our last issue.

The visitors to the Reformatory this week only numbered twenty-six.

Several car loads of lumber for the new brush shop were received this week.

Inmates 632 and 753 were paroled from the Reformatory on Saturday last.

The tinners this week were engaged making air shafts for the new cell house.

No. 574 was returned to the Reformatory for violation of his parole on Saturday.

Inmate 438 was returned to the Reformatory for violation of his parole on Tuesday.

Officer Gerlock has been spending the week making tools for use in the machine shop.

No. 1 engine in the dynamo room is undergoing repairs at the hands of the machinists.

Six hundred and seventy-eight bushels of potatoes were received from the farm this week.

The plumbers are putting in the steam pipes for the new cell building between wards A and C.

Inmate 794 fell from the scaffold of the new brush shop and sustained an injury of the hands.

The walls of the new brush shop are now nearly to the top of the first floor windows on one side and end.

The shirt factory has received 109 doz. shirts this week and has shipped 28 doz. shirts and 34 doz. boys' waists.

No. 1002 was discharged from the Reformatory on Monday and turned over to the sheriff of the county from which he was received.

A steam pipe in the laundry dry house burst while the men were not at work yesterday and flooded that department, seriously delaying the work.

Keepers Walton, Warsing and Norris have been at work this week filling up the road to the farm and in laying a walk around the outside of the walls.

### Sale Register.

SATURDAY, October 29, 1892, at 1 o'clock P. M., D. Clarkson, executor of the estate of Judith Ashton, dec'd., will sell, on the premises of Mrs. Rebecca Forshey, in Cass twp., 1 cupboard, 1 kettle, 2 tables, lot of chairs, stove, pipe, etc. Also, at 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, on the premises, a house and lot in Cassville, known as the Isaac Ashton property.

S. W. Kimmel, Saltillo, Pa., intending to quit farming, offers at private sale for three months the following property: 1 good mule, 1 good work horse, 1 colt, and a full outfit of farming implements. Also, his farm, situate in Cass township, 2½ miles from Saltillo, on the road leading from Saltillo to Cassville, containing about 100 acres, 75 cleared. The buildings consist of large frame house, large frame barn and other necessary outbuildings. See bills.


## THE WEATHER

Is getting cooler now, and with the changes in the season coms changes in our business. Summer goods have given their place to

**Heavier Weights**

and we are not behind in meeting the demands. Our shelves are crowded with a full line of Fall and Winter goods, such as

**Canton Flannels,**

Mixed Flannels, Woolen Goods of all kinds, heavy Cotton and Woolen Underwear, &c., &c. Also, a complete line of

**Hardware,**

Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, and a full and complete stock of Groceries of all kinds. It will pay you to

**Give us a Call.**

Respectfully Yours,

**A. B. Gillam.**

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Examine Yocum's

**SCHOOL SHOES**

Before Buying.

*It is the Most Complete Shoe In the Market.*

**Geo W. Yocum,**

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

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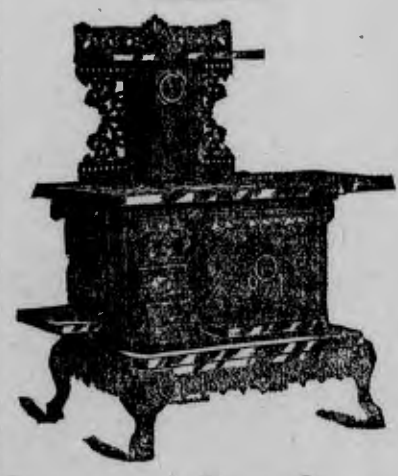
**B. F. GODARD,**

—DEALER IN—



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PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,

Your Patronage Solicited.

Mapleton Depot, Pa

# DEDICATION CEREMONIES.

## Chicago Celebrates the Opening of the World's Fair Buildings.

## Description of the Parades and the Dedication Exercises.

The dedicatory ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition began at Chicago with the reception and entertainment of prominent visitors by the various committees on their arrival in the city, followed in the evening by the formal inaugural reception by the citizens of Chicago to the guests of honor. A prelude was the "Columbus Day" celebration during the afternoon by thousands of school children throughout the city.

The city was gay with countless banners fluttering a hearty welcome to the thousands of strangers who were elbowing each other in an endeavor to see as much of the city as possible while at her best.

All the flags were unfurled, nearly all the festivals, burgesses, rosettes and shields in place, and Columbus was smiling down on the people in the streets from thousands of nooks and corners.

In many instances a decidely harmonious effect was produced in the business blocks. The First National Bank was a picture in itself, and the Auditorium was so deftly dealt with that immense crowds were constantly admiring the happy blending of colors and the numerous ingenious devices.

The City Hall and the County Building were resplendent with terra cotta, the National colors and portraits of Columbus, Washington and Grant, while the giant polished granite columns were gorgeously decorated with bunting, streamers and burgess. The numerous bridges over the Chicago River were resplendent with decorations, and the ships in the stream sent aloft all their standards and signals.

The Palmer House seemed a home of fairies. Everything was golden, flowery and glittering. At the Victoria an imitation of Queen Victoria's crown was surrounded by a clear arrangement of American and English flags and looked a grand challenge flaunting in the face of its neighbors to surpass it if they can.

Terra cotta, which was selected for the municipal color for the Columbus celebration, was not used as extensively as had been expected. Italian and Spanish flags were much in evidence and helped to relieve the sameness resulting from the lavishness with which the patriotic spirit of the people moved them to fling to the breeze from every possible point the red, white and blue.

Of all the downtown streets State street was the gayest. There most of the merchant princes have their stores and the display was correspondingly superb.

The first event of the day was the celebration of "Columbus Day" by the school children of the city, and youthful enthusiasm was given the widest play. The rooms were all decorated appropriately to the occasion. The first exercise was the reading of the President's proclamation. This was followed by a flag-raising, and the pupils saluted the colors, pledging their allegiance to the flag, and singing "America."

In behalf of other patrons and of the patronesses of the ball, Major-General Miles, Mayor Washburne, and Marshall Field invited 4000 citizens of various States to participate in a reception tendered to the President, Vice-President and ex-Presidents of the United States, the representatives of foreign Governments, Governors of States and Territories and other distinguished guests. The affair, which was a brilliant social event, took place at the Auditorium.

At midnight the supper rooms were opened and the genial pleasure of the ball was increased by viands and delicacies.

The second day of Chicago's grand celebration was given over to the civic parade. Of Chicago's population, one in twenty marched in the parade, and the other nineteen, reinforced by a half million visitors from outside points, stood on the sidewalk, packed the streets, perched on roofs and window sills, and jammed the various stands along the line of march to see him do it.

It was estimated that at least 1,200,000 people viewed the parade, and after it was over and done, the majority of the downtown restaurants were compelled to close their doors until they could attend to those who had already gained admittance.

The parade was reviewed by Vice-President Morton, in the absence of President Harrison, who was unable to attend because the illness of his wife detained him at her bedside. Ex-President Cleveland, for whom a conspicuous place in the reviewing stand had been reserved, was also absent, he having declined to come when he learned that his rival for the Presidency was forced to remain away owing to such distressing circumstances.

During the parade Mr. Morton, at the centre of the dais, had President Palmer, of the World's Fair National Commission, on his right hand, and President Higginbotham, of the World's Fair Directory, on his left. After President Palmer, in the order named, Secretary of State Foster, Attorney-General Miller, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Secretary Tracy, Secretary Noble and Secretary Rusk. On President Higginbotham's left, in the following order, sat ex-President Hayes, General A. T. Goshorn, D. Chevalier de Tavera, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Vatican; Alfred de Claparede, Swiss Envoy; Enrique Depuy de Lorne, Envoy Extraordinary for Spain; Alfred Le Ghait, Belgian Envoy Extraordinary; T. de Souza Roza, Portuguese Envoy, and Camille Krantz, Deputy of the Vosges, Commissioner-General of the French Government.

On the tiers of seats directly behind the President's dais sat the members of the legations, including the picturesque figure of the Chinese Minister. There also were the Brazilian World's Fair Commissioners, the French Commissioner and a host of other notables.

It was exactly at 12:23 o'clock when Chief of Police McClaughry at the head of the parade brought his baton up to salute Vice-President Morton.

As the different Governors of the States passed the reviewing stand, some on horseback and others in carriages, each was greeted with a succession of cheers which kept him bowing for many minutes. After them came the rank and file of the parade, and in a formation of ten-file wide in double rank they rolled like a human wave past the reviewing stand for almost three hours. As each successive body reached the east side of the Federal Building it was greeted by one thousand little girls arranged in the shape and draped in the colors of the American flag.

The Indian boys from the Industrial School at Carlisle, Penn., created enthusiastic cheers as they came by. They carried long yellow poles, upon the end of which were fastened models of various tools emblematic of the different trades. It is estimated that there were 75,000 men in line.

At the head of the parade, following the mounted police, came Sousa's Marine Band, acting as escort for the Mexican National Band. The visitors from the Rio Grande were giving a royal welcome. As quickly as the last strains from one band died away, the other took it up, and from the beginning to the end of the march there was continuous martial music at the head of the procession.

At the heels of the Mexican band was Major-General Miles, the Grand Marshal of the parade, resplendent in full military attire. Behind him clattered a score of aides de camp.

The Chicago Hussars, in black with white trimmings, and accompanied by their bugle corps, was the escort to the Mayor of Chicago and the City Council in carriages.

Then came the Governors. Delaware's contingent was first in the line of State dignitaries, and her Governor, R. W. Reynolds, received an ovation. Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, came in for warm greeting. As Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, came slowly up Adams street, mounted on a spirited gray charger, the enthusiasm was redoubled.

New Jersey's Governor was not present, but a brilliant staff represented the State, a Major-General mounted leading a staff of seven officers and five carriages following.

Governor Bulkeley, of Connecticut, was the first executive to appear with a military escort. This was the Governor's Foot Guards, of Hartford, headed by Coates's First Regiment Band. The Guards in their uniforms of the last century looked quaint but handsome, and their marching was perfection. Maryland proudly hung her banner to the breeze, and the folds of the handsome silk standard nearly enveloped the occupants of the carriage. The Maryland staff occupied four carriages.

Virginia's Executive was not present, but Colonel "Joe" Lane Stern and Captain Egerton S. Rogers, First Virginia Cavalry, represented him. North Carolina had two carriages and New Hampshire four. Rhode Island was next, and then come the Executive of New York, Governor Flower, with his Adjutant-General, General Porter. The staff occupied twelve carriages.

Governor McKinley, of Ohio, received quite an ovation along the line, which he acknowledged by bowing and smiling. He was attended by a brilliant staff in five carriages.

Governor Chase, of Indiana, was by himself in a carriage, but his staff, numbering fourteen, was mounted. Montana filled four carriages and South Dakota three.

Mounted on a white horse, Governor Fifer, of Illinois, rode at the head of a richly uniformed staff, General Fitzsimons leading the thirty-nine mounted aides and National Guard officers. The mounted band of the Fifth United States Cavalry followed, playing martial music for troops A and B, of the First Illinois Cavalry, which turned out respectively thirty-six and forty sabres.

Washington came after Illinois and Florida, Minnesota, Maine, Kentucky, Nebraska, Colorado, Louisiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, California, Missouri, West Virginia, Vermont, Kansas and Oklahoma followed in quick succession.

Governor Boyd, of Nebraska, and Governor Francis both were cheered. Governor Boies had an escort of the Iowa National Guard and the State Band, and he was warmly welcomed. Arizona closed the first division.

The second grand division was led by the Independent Order of Foresters, 12,000 strong. In their rear was a big float representing "Columbus discovering America," and showing the Santa Maria approaching a rock bound coast upon which a number of Indians stood eagerly scanning the approaching vessel. Behind the float tramped 300 Grecians, wearing the decorations of their Nation's flag—blue and white.

Eight thousand men of the Patriotic Order Sons of America were over an hour in going past. Then in close, even ranks came the descendants of the men who had won the battle of the Boyne, their persons and banners bearing knots of their favorite orange ribbons.

Three thousand five hundred men of the Chicago Turners' Society, headed by the National Commission of their order, looked exceedingly well in their neat uniforms of gray shirts, trousers and hats. They were followed by 700 men of the Bohemian Turner societies, and these by 500 German veterans, who marched beneath the red, white and blue of their adoption and the red, white and black under which they had marched in less peaceful times.

There was a strong reminder of the heather as 1200 Scots hove in sight. The bagpipes, which were many throughout their column, shrieked shrilly, and the men in tartans were a feature of the parade. The 250 representatives of the Royal Scots Regiment, clad in the royal Stuart plaid, called fourth loud cheers of approval. Fifty men, wearing the uniform of the famous Black Watch Regiment, who were next in line, were followed by a seemingly endless string of plaids.

The black and gold of the Sons of St. George followed the Highlanders. Then came rank after rank of Croation and Polish societies, in all about 2000 men. After them came ten times as many ranks, each with its proportionate number of men, and every man a Swede. In four carriages were sixteen pretty girls, representing in their attire the various National female costumes of Sweden and Norway.

The next division was made up of 2000 boys from the grammar and high schools of Chicago. Then tramped eight representatives of every Grand Army Post in Chicago and Cook County, reinforced by numerous delegations from neighboring cities. The veterans were about 800 strong and at their rear was a float representing the Monitor as she appeared before fighting the Merrimac. The Sons of Veterans, Modern Woodmen of America, uniformed ranks of the Royal Arcanum and Knights of Pythias, 2000 men in all, closed the division.

The next division, under the command of Chief Marshal Cahill, was led by the Marshal, surrounded by a large staff, in whose wake came the mounted members of the uniformed Knights of St. Patrick.

The second subdivision of this portion of the parade was the uniformed rank of the Catholic Order of Foresters, 850 strong, and comprising ten separate commanderies. The third subdivision had 4440 men in line, and showed the banners of forty-five courts and contained ten bands. The fourth subdivision had 3550 men and thirty-four courts. The fifth division contained 2544 men and thirty-one courts. Seven hundred men of the Hibernian Rifles came after the Foresters, and behind these 2000 men of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and then 5000 more men of the Catholic faith who belong to the Archdiocesan Union, thirty-eight societies being represented.

The Catholic Knights of America, 1000 men; the Catholic Benevolent Union, with 800, the Polish Catholic societies, with 1000 men, and St. John the Baptist Society, with 1000 men, were next in line. Miscellaneous Catholic societies numbering 1200 men in the aggregate closed the grand division and the parade. In the rear of the Catholic Order of Foresters was a magnificent float, "Columbus," drawn by eight dapple-gray horses. This close the parade, which was three hours in passing.

In the evening the Fellowship Club gave a banquet at Kinsley's to the distinguished guests.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry L. Turner also gave a reception and ball to the officers of the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the National Reserve, the National Guard and Loyal Legion in the First Regiment Armory, Michigan avenue and Sixteenth street.

The greatest day of Chicago's festal week was the third day, when the World's Fair was formally dedicated in the presence of 100,000 people by the dignitaries of the Nation.

The scene presented by the vast assembly in the building where the ceremonies took place was one not to be forgotten. The hall—the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building—is the largest structure ever erected, and in it was gathered the largest crowd ever assembled beneath a single roof. In the audience were probably more distinguished Americans than have ever been seen together on any commemorative occasion in the history of the Republic. Learned jurists from the bench, Cabinet officers, Governors of States, Senators and Congressmen, admirals and generals in their uniforms, cardinals in their robes, scientists who are fast wresting from nature the problems of all ages—all these assembled to do honor to the great silent student of 400 years ago who in his way was the pioneer of them all; who gave the world a new continent and to posterity an imperishable reverence for Christopher Columbus.

The first gun of the Dedication Day salute was fired at four o'clock in the morning.

About 10 o'clock the carriage parade began to form on the lake front park and Michigan avenue. Army officers rode rapidly about getting the cavalry escort in position, and seeing that the police kept the crowds back.

Finally the word to march was given. First came the Joint Committee on Ceremonies of the World's Columbian Commission and the World's Columbian Exposition in decorated carriages. Next came the Director-General of the World's Columbian Exposition, and the President of the Centennial Commission of 1876 at Philadelphia, and the Director-General thereof.

Vice-President Morton, President Palmer and President Higginbotham, of the Exposition, occupied the next carriage. Next were Senator Manderson, President of the Senate, the Vice-President of the Exposition and of the Commission.

The Vice-Presidential carriage was drawn by four white horses, ridden by postillions in scarlet. Over the doors of the carriage were draped two silk flags.

Following in turn were Secretaries Foster of the State and Treasury departments, Secretary Tracy and Attorney-General Miller, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Secretary Elkins, Secretary Noble and Secretary Rusk. The diplomatic corps followed, and in the next carriage were Speaker Crisp and Mayor Washburne. R. B. Hayes, escorted by Senator Sherman and Lyman J. Gage, occupied the next vehicle. Ex-Secretary Thomas F. Bayard and ex-President Baker of the Exposition were next.

Then in rotation were the members of the United States Senate, House of Representatives, representatives of the Army and Navy, the Governors of the various States with their escorts and personal staffs, ex-cabinet officers, commissioners of foreign Governments, the orators, Henry Watterson and Chauncey M. Depew and the Chaplain, Bishop Fowler, and Cardinal Gibbons, consuls of foreign Governments, the commissioners and Board of Lady Managers of the Exposition.

Representing the thirteen original States were that number of women clad in the colors of their respective States. The Board of Directors, Board of Governmental Management, department chiefs and other officers of the Fair followed, the rear being brought up by the Board of Aldermen of Chicago.

The parade moved at a brisk trot to Thirty-fifth street, where it was met by the army and militia. Then the speed was slackened, and the military formed in line quickly and took up the march to Washington Park.

The cavalry headed the military column, followed by the artillery and infantry. The famous cavalry band mounted furnished music. On the left of the line was the marine battalion, four companies, and its band of fifty pieces. The State militia, headed by the Delaware troops, came next in line, and the State troops followed in rotation in the order the States were admitted into the Union, Wyoming bringing up the rear.

When Washington Park was reached a halt was made, and the troops detached for escort duty cleared the park, while the Vice-President, the army officers and other dignitaries alighted and took seats on the reviewing stand. Then the grand review of the army and navy was begun.

The United States soldiers, numbering some 4000, were commanded by Brigadier-General Carr. In the front rank was the Seventh Cavalry, General Custer's regiment. The troops massed in review numbered 15,000 men.

The guests and officers resumed their carriages and continued the drive to the park.

As the Vice-President's carriage entered the gate to the grounds the President's salute was fired. Luncheon was hastily served and the Vice-President and party drove to the Manufacturers' building to hold the dedication ceremonies.

Fully 125,000 people filled Manufacturers' Hall and crowded around the building, while the streets outside the park were jammed. Only those holding tickets were admitted to the grounds.

After the opening prayer by Bishop Chas. Fowler of the Methodist Church, the task of making the formal announcement that the work of preparing the buildings and grounds had been completed was assigned to Hon. George R. Davis, Director General. After his speech, a hearty welcome was extended in behalf of the citizens of Chicago by Mayor Hempstead Washburne. Mrs. Le Moyne then read selections from Mrs. Harriet Monroe's dedicatory ode.

The choir of 6000 voices then sang Haydn's chorus, "The Heavens Are Telling." Mrs. Potter Palmer then spoke of the work of the Board of Lady Managers.

President Higginbotham followed and presented the buildings to President Palmer, who in turn presented them to Vice-President Morton.

A round of applause greeted the conclusion of his address, and enthusiasm grew into a tumult when Mr. Morton was introduced to dedicate the buildings in behalf of the United States.

The conclusion of his address was the signal for loud and long-continued applause, and when the Vice-President stepped forward to bow his thanks one-eighth of a million men and women rose to their feet and gave him a salvo of applause.

The "Hallelujah Chorus" was rendered at this point. A reception of cordiality was extended to Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, when he came to the front of the stage and delivered the dedicatory oration. When the eminent Kentuckian had resumed his seat and the applause that greeted his peroration had subsided the choir rendered the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia" with orchestral accompaniment.

Scarcely had the strains of music died away when Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, arose. Deafening cheers greeted him as he stood for a moment and surveyed the brilliant assemblage, and then in impressive fashion delivered the Columbian oration.

The first to greet the distinguished New Yorker as he concluded his oration was Henry Watterson, who clasped his hand and congratulated him warmly upon his eloquent words. The twilight of approaching dusk was stealing through the building as Mr. Depew concluded.

Prayer by his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, followed, and "In Praise of God" was sung, after which the Rev. H. C. Cook, of Philadelphia, delivered the benediction.

At night the people, by tens of thousands, stood in Lincoln, Garfield and Washington parks looking at the fireworks. The most interesting displays were the pictures, in fire, of the Santa Maria, with the Pinta and the Nina, a representation of the landing of Columbus, and an American flag in colored flames afloat in the sky a thousand feet above the ground.

There were also inaugural ceremonies of the world's congress auxiliary at the Auditorium, where Archbishop Ireland delivered the oration.

### Observances Elsewhere.

According to the proclamation issued by President Harrison, Discovery Day, reckoned by the new style, was a National holiday, and the occasion was observed in many cities throughout the country.

Brooklyn devoted two days to her commemoratory exercises. The first day there was a parade of the pupils in the Catholic parochial schools. There were about 25,000 children in the procession. Almost every child carried an American flag, and the effect was very pleasing. An interesting feature of the parade were the schoolgirls, who marched as proudly and as well as the boys. On the second day Brooklyn celebrated the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, with an imposing parade, the dedication of its beautiful Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Arch, and a gorgeous display of fireworks. In the morning there was a monster parade with 30,000 persons in line which commanded the attention of close upon 500,000 of interested and enthusiastic onlookers, who lined the streets through which the parade passed. The parade was reviewed by the city officials and ex-President Cleveland, and after it was over the dedicatory services of the arch were held near its foot, Mayor Boody, the Rev. Dr. Talmage and the Rev. E. W. McCarthy making the addresses.

At Boston, Mass., the dawn of Columbus Day disclosed many buildings in holiday attire. The day was ushered in by the ringing of the church and fire bells and National salutes fired at the Navy Yard, on the Common and at the forts in the harbor. Band concerts followed in various portions of the city. The exercises in the Boston Theatre, under the auspices of the city government, were begun shortly after 9 o'clock. The exercises at the unveiling of the Columbus statue on the Cathedral grounds at Washington and Malden streets, were preceded by special religious services in the basement of the cathedral. At noon the National salutes and bell ringing were repeated, and the feature of the day, the big parade, was set in motion at 12:30. It was in five divisions. Italian citizens decorated the statue of Columbus in Louisburg Square by placing upon the head a wreath of laurel.

At Washington Columbus Day was celebrated with due honor in the district which bears its name. In the early morning the children in the numerous public schools were assembled in their school yards for exercises, which included the raising of the United States flag by veterans of the G. A. R., and the singing of songs composed for the day.

At Willimantic, Conn., large concourse of people assembled to witness the unveiling of the statue of Columbus. The oration was by Edward S. Cleveland, of Hartford. The statue is eight feet five inches high, sculptured by Matthias Zens, of Ghent, Belgium.

Albany, N. Y., fittingly celebrated the 400th Columbian anniversary. All business was suspended. The firemen's parade occurred in the morning, and in the afternoon there was another parade with over 8000 men in line.

At Providence, R. I., the public buildings, business blocks and private residences were in gala attire, and it was estimated that upward of 100,000 visitors witnessed the parades of the brigade of militia, public school children, United Italian societies and Veteran Firemen's associations.

At Baltimore, Md., 25,000 Catholic citizens marched in the Columbus procession at night. It was the largest torchlight parade ever seen in Baltimore.

At Pittsburg, Penn., the streets were almost concealed beneath the waving colors of America, Spain and Italy. The combined societies of various kinds, the Grand Army and the various Catholic associations turned out in a parade 50,000 strong.

At Philadelphia Columbus Day was celebrated by the closing of banks, schools and public institutions, and by separate celebrations, with parades and appropriate exercises by the school children. Commemorative exercises were also held in many churches and at the University of Pennsylvania, where Charles Emory Smith made an address on America's contribution to the world.

Other cities that held celebrations were: Utica, N. Y.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Jackson, Miss.; Detroit, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; Burlington, Iowa; Cleveland, Ohio.

# HORSE THIEVES KILLED.

### A Desperate Battle Results in the Extermination of the Gang.

News has just been received from Deer Flat, in the northern portion of Idaho, of a battle that resulted in the killing of a gang of horse thieves who had long been a source of great loss to farmers and stockmen.

A large pose went out in search of the thieves, who were operating with the utmost boldness. The posse was absent about a fortnight. One afternoon the thieves were found camped at a spring at the head of a shallow basin, about a quarters of a mile in diameter. They were well mounted and heavily armed, and had with them a dozen fine horses, which they had stolen from various farmers. The rustlers were cooking their dinners when the posse came up and surprised them. Finding themselves surrounded, the thieves shot five or six of the stolen horses and using them as breastworks made a stubborn resistance. The shooting was all at long range, and after an hour's battle no fatalities had resulted. After a consultation a majority of the pursuers ranged themselves in line about half a mile to the leeward of the thieves and a few men left on the windward side set the prairie grass afire. The hunted men started for a distant gulch in an attempt to escape the double danger. Three of their number were wounded and were left to perish. The rustlers ran toward a ravine, but were shot down before they had gone 1000 yards. The prairie fire did not destroy the wounded rustlers and they begged piteously to be allowed to die in peace, but they, together with the bodies of their six dead companions, were strung to the limbs of a big tree and allowed to remain there.

A BAND of kidnappers have been carrying off the pretty girls in Austrian-Galicia and selling them to Turks for the harems.

says "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it. Sold by Druggists 75c.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald Washington, D. C. 40-page book free.

"German Syrup"

Two bottles of German Syrup cured me of Hemorrhage of the Lungs when other remedies failed. I am a married man and, thirty-six years of age, and live with my wife and two little girls at Durham, Mo. I have stated this brief and plain so that all may understand. My case was a bad one, and I shall be glad to tell anyone about it who will write me. PHILIP L. SCHENCK, P. O. Box 45, April 25, 1890. No man could ask a more honorable, business-like statement.

NYNU—43

RADWAY'S PILLS,

The Great Liver & Stomach Remedy

For the Cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no Mercury, Minerals or Deleterious Drugs.

Price 25c. per box. Sold by all Druggists.

DYSPEPSIA.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract diseases. Take the medicine according to the directions and observe what we say in "False and True" respecting diet.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs and sudden flashes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Send a letter stamp to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York, for "False and True."

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Diabetes,
Excessive quantity and high colored urine.

La Grippe,
Cures the bad after effects of this trying epidemic and restores lost vigor and vitality.

Impure Blood,
Eczema, scrofula, malaria, pimples, blotches.

General Weakness,
Constitution all run down, loss of ambition, and a disinclination to all sorts of work.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

'Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & CO., BINGH[illegible]

# WRECKED IN A TYPHOON.

## The Steamship Bokhara Lost in the China Sea.

## Twenty-three Saved Out of a Crew of Two Hundred.

The Peninsula and Oriental steamship Bokhara is a total wreck on Sand Island, one of the Pheng-Hoo or Pescadores group between the island of Formosa and the Chinese mainland. Only twenty-three persons on board the Bokhara were saved, the lost including the commander of the steamship and the greater part of her officers and crew.

There were 200 persons aboard the steamship. Of these 170 were drowned. Twenty passengers, five officers and three sergeants of the Hong Kong garrison were among the lost. Among the saved were Dr. Lowson and Lieutenant Markham.

The Bokhara sailed from Shanghai, China, for Hong Kong. Soon after she sailed she was struck by a typhoon. The Bokhara's hatches were closely battened down, but the seas that boarded her quickly tore the tarpaulins off, and soon the hatches themselves were lifted and carried overboard. Spare sails were then lashed over the openings, but these were of little service in preventing the seas from entering the hold, and soon tons of water had entered the steamship. Water began to pour into the fireroom, and, though every effort was made to keep it out, it began to gain on the pumps, which were working at their utmost capacity.

Consternation prevailed among the passengers. None of them was allowed on deck. Those in the cabin, though they fully realized their danger, were far more calm than the steerage passengers. Among the latter pandemonium reigned. They were mostly Chinese, and had it not been for the fact that they were locked below, many of them would undoubtedly have thrown themselves into the sea.

Soon the coal passers and firemen were drowned out by the water rising in the fireroom, and a few minutes later the fires were extinguished. The donkey boiler on the main deck were kept going, however, and the pumps continued to work, keeping the water from gaining as rapidly as it otherwise would have done. Once the fires went out the vessel became unmanageable. It was impossible to set any canvas. In this condition the vessel was driven on shore.

Everybody was ordered on deck. The passengers had put on life preservers, but these were of little use, as many of the people were swept overboard and drowned by the seas breaking over them.

It was impossible to lower the boats. Those on the windward side of the steamer were smashed to pieces soon after she stranded, while those on the lee side could not be approached because of the seas that were sweeping the steamer's decks. All hands huddled under the lee of the deck houses for what little shelter they afforded, but every time a sea surged over the vessel their number grew less, some of them having been carried away.

The twenty-three who were saved managed, by almost superhuman efforts, to hold on until the storm subsided. Then they were taken off in an exhausted condition.

The Bokhara was a three masted iron screw steamship of 2955 gross tons. She was 361 feet long, thirty-nine feet beam and twenty-nine feet deep. She was built in Greenock in 1873 by Laird & Co., and hailed from that port. Her engines, of 500 horse power, were of the compound inverted type.

The cargo of the Bokhara was very valuable. It comprised a large amount of specie and a large consignment of silk.

# MICHIGAN'S ELECTORS.

## The Supreme Court Unanimously Sustains the Miner Law.

By a unanimous decision the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the law passed by the last Legislature of Michigan, dividing the State into districts for the election of electors of President and Vice-President, was valid and constitutional, being inoperative only so far as it conflicted with the provisions of the act of Congress fixing the time of the meeting of the electors. The decision was not expected quite so promptly, and there were but few persons in the court room when it was announced. Chief Justice Fuller read the finding of the court, which was unanimous. It was as follows:

We are of opinion that the objections to Act No. 50 of the public laws of Michigan of 1891, based upon matters of local law, and having been ruled by the Supreme Court of Michigan adversely to the plaintiffs in error, whose conclusion in that regard we are not authorized to revise, the decision of the Federal questions involved was necessary. And the validity of the law, as repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, having been drawn in question and decided, and the decision being in favor of its validity, this court has jurisdiction under section 709, R. S. The judicial power of the United States extends to all cases of law and equity arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and this is a case so arising for the reason just stated.

We concur with the Supreme Court of Michigan, that so far as Act No. 50 conflicts with the act of Congress of February 3d, 1887, in the particulars pointed out, and in respect of which Congress possesses the power to legislate, it is inoperative only to to that extent, but that the act is not for that reason void, and may stand as so modified.

We also hold with that court that, in view of the language of the second clause of first section, article 4, of the Constitution, and the contemporaneous and subsequent construction of that language in practice, this act cannot now be held invalid for want of power in the State Legislature to provide for the appointment of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, as therein prescribed. And we are clear that that clause of the first section of article 4 has not been changed by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and that this act is not obnoxious to objection on the ground of conflict with that amendment.

We make this announcement at this time because of any exigency suggested as apparently requiring immediate action under the State's statues, and will hereafter file an opinion stating fully the grounds of this decision. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Michigan is affirmed, and the mandate will issue at once

ATLANTA is to have an elevated railroad. It will run from the Georgia Railroad to the Central and West Point Roads, traversing the southern portion of the city, and enabling these roads to transfer all freight and passenger cars without crossing the surface of a single street.

THE London Times puts England's last wheat crop at 82½ per cent. of a full one, against last year.

# 50,000 PEOPLE DROWNED.

## The Yellow River Again Causes Awful Destruction in China.

Letters from China bring terrible accounts of the loss of life and property caused by the breaking of the banks of the Yellow River, which is aptly called "China's Sorrow." It is only three years since the whole basin of the river was flooded, and now comes a new flood fully as disastrous as the other. It is estimated that the flooded district is 150 miles long by thirty miles wide, that over 50,000 people have been drowned, and that fully 1,000,000 will starve to death unless the Chinese Government furnishes them food from now until next spring.

These figures furnish some idea of the enormity of the calamity, in which, in single villages, the whole loss of life at Johnstown is surpassed. The work of strengthening the embankment of the river was poorly done three years ago, and the high water this season swept away the dikes as though they were made of straw. In several districts the water is fifteen feet deep, and whole families are perched on the roofs of their houses. Only the more substantial structures resist the action of the water, the majority of the houses crumbling away and carrying the wretched people to death.

THE ill-fated Jeannette Arctic expedition was recalled the other day at the Navy Department, Washington, when there was presented to Commodore Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, one of the medals awarded by vote of Congress to the survivors of the expedition. The medal is of gold, about two inches and a half in diameter.

# THE MARKETS.

## Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

| 43 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **BEANS AND PEAS.** | | | |
| Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice | $2 35 | @ | $2 40 |
| Medium, 1891, choice | 1 95 | @ | 2 00 |
| Pea, 1891, choice | — | @ | 2 00 |
| Red kidney, 1891, choice | 2 50 | @ | 2 60 |
| Red kidney, poor to fair | 1 75 | @ | 2 40 |
| Lima, Cal., per bush | 2 05 | @ | 2 10 |
| Green peas, 1892, per bbl | 1 80 | @ | 1 85 |
| **BUTTER.** | | | |
| Creamery—St. & Penn, extra | 27½ | @ | 28 |
| St. & Penn., firsts | 23 | @ | 26 |
| Western, firsts | 24 | @ | 26 |
| Western, seconds | 21 | @ | 23 |
| Western, thirds | 19 | @ | 20 |
| State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras | 25 | @ | 26 |
| Half tubs and pails, 1sts. | 23 | @ | 24 |
| Half tubs and pails, 2ds. | 20 | @ | 21 |
| Welsh tubs, extras | 24 | @ | 25 |
| Welsh tubs, 1sts | 22 | @ | 23 |
| Welsh tubs, 2ds | 20 | @ | 21 |
| Western—Im. creamery, 1sts | 21 | @ | 23 |
| W. Im. creamery, 2ds | 17 | @ | 19 |
| W. Im. creamery, 3ds | — | @ | — |
| Western Factory, fresh, firsts | 16 | @ | 16½ |
| W. Factory, seconds | 15½ | @ | — |
| W. Factory and dairy, 3ds | 14½ | @ | 15 |
| **CHEESE.** | | | |
| State factory—Full cream, white, fancy | 10¼ | @ | 10⅜ |
| Full cream, colored, fancy | 10¼ | @ | 10⅜ |
| Full cream, good to prime | 9¼ | @ | 9⅜ |
| Part skims, choice | 7 | @ | 7½ |
| Part skims, good to prime | 5 | @ | 6½ |
| Part skims, common | 3 | @ | 3½ |
| Full skims | 1 | @ | 2 |
| **EGGS.** | | | |
| State and Penn—Fresh | 24 | @ | — |
| Western—Fresh, fancy | 22¾ | @ | 23 |
| Fresh, prime | 22½ | @ | 22¾ |
| **FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.** | | | |
| Apples—Red sorts, bbl | 2 50 | @ | 3 50 |
| Green sorts, per bbl | 2 00 | @ | 2 75 |
| Sweet varieties, per bbl | 2 50 | @ | 3 25 |
| Pears, Bartlett, per bush | 1 50 | @ | 3 50 |
| Seckel, per bbl | 5 00 | @ | 7 00 |
| Common cooking, per bbl | 2 00 | @ | 2 50 |
| Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb. | 12 | @ | 17 |
| Up river, Niagara, 5 lb. | 10 | @ | 15 |
| Up river, Concord, 5 lb. | 9 | @ | 11 |
| Peaches, Jersey, extra, basket | — | @ | — |
| Poor to fair | — | @ | — |
| Plums, up river, per crate | — | @ | — |
| State, 10 lb basket | — | @ | — |
| Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl. | 4 00 | @ | 7 00 |
| **HOPS.** | | | |
| State—1892, fair to choice | 23 | @ | 25 |
| 1891, prime | 23 | @ | 24 |
| 1891, common to good | 18 | @ | 22 |
| Old odds | 5 | @ | 9 |
| **LIVE POULTRY.** | | | |
| Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn. | 9 | @ | 9½ |
| Western, per lb | 8½ | @ | 9½ |
| Spring Chickens, local, lb | 8½ | @ | 9½ |
| Southern per lb | 8 | @ | 8½ |
| Roosters, old, per lb | — | @ | 5½ |
| Turkeys, per lb | 9 | @ | 11 |
| Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair | 60 | @ | 85 |
| Southern, per pair | 50 | @ | 60 |
| Geese, Western, per pair | 1 25 | @ | 1 50 |
| Southern, per pair | 1 25 | @ | — |
| Pigeons, per pair | 30 | @ | 40 |
| **DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.** | | | |
| Turkeys—Young, per lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Old mixed weights | 12 | @ | 14 |
| Toms, fair to prime | — | @ | — |
| Chickens—Phila., per lb | 13 | @ | 17 |
| L. I. broilers | — | @ | — |
| Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb | 11 | @ | — |
| Western, per lb | 10 | @ | 11 |
| Ducks—Western, per lb | 9 | @ | 13 |
| Eastern, per lb | 16 | @ | — |
| Spring, L. I., per lb | 16 | @ | — |
| Geese—Spring Eastern, per lb | 18 | @ | — |
| Squabs—Dark, per doz | 2 25 | @ | 2 50 |
| Light, per doz | 3 25 | @ | 3 50 |
| **VEGETABLES.** | | | |
| Potatoes—State, per bbl | 1 75 | @ | 2 00 |
| Jersey, prime, per bbl | 1 75 | @ | 2 00 |
| Jersey, inferior, per bbl. | 1 50 | @ | 1 62 |
| L. I., in bulk, per bbl. | 2 00 | @ | 2 25 |
| Cabbage, L. I., per 100 | 4 00 | @ | 6 00 |
| Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl. | 2 25 | @ | 2 50 |
| Eastern, red, per bbl | 2 25 | @ | — |
| State, per bbl | 2 25 | @ | 2 50 |
| Squash—Marrow, per barrel, | 1 00 | @ | — |
| Cucumbers, pickles, per 1000 | — | @ | — |
| Long Island, per 1000 | — | @ | — |
| Tomatoes, per crate | 50 | @ | 60 |
| Lima beans, fair to prime, bag | 1 50 | @ | 2 50 |
| Egg plant, Jersey, per bbl. | 75 | @ | 1 25 |
| Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl. | 1 50 | @ | 1 75 |
| South Jersey, per bbl | 1 75 | @ | 2 50 |
| Celery, near by, doz. bunches | 75 | @ | 1 25 |
| **GRAIN, ETC.** | | | |
| Flour—City Mill Extra | 4 25 | @ | 4 35 |
| Patents | 4 50 | @ | 4 75 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Red | 79 | @ | 80¼ |
| Rye—State | — | @ | — |
| Barley—Two-rowed State | 60 | @ | 65 |
| Corn—Ungraded Mixed | 49½ | @ | 51½ |
| Oats—No. 2 White | 38 | @ | 38½ |
| Mixed Western | — | @ | — |
| Hay—Good to Choice | 50 | @ | 80 |
| Straw—Long Rye | 50 | @ | 65 |
| Lard—City Steam | — | @ | 8.10c |
| **LIVE STOCK.** | | | |
| Beeves, City dressed | 5½ | @ | 8½ |
| Milch Cows, com. to good | 25 00 | @ | 50 00 |
| Calves, City dressed | 9 | @ | 12½ |
| Sheep, per 100 lbs | 2 50 | @ | 4 75 |
| Lambs, per lb | 4 | @ | 6 |
| Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs | 5 50 | @ | 5 90 |
| Dressed | 6¾ | @ | 8½ |

### A Frost Irrigade.

Near Colmar, in Alsace, Germany, an experiment of an unusual kind was successfully made a few months ago. The town is surrounded by vineyards, and for several seasons past the young vines have suffered severely from frost. This year the vine-dressers formed a union to protect themselves against their enemy—an enemy which it might appear impossible to combat. The frosts most dreaded are those which come after the vines have begun to grow, when a cold dew, congealing upon the delicate young shoots, may inflict irreparable injury.

The Colmar vine-growers learned that by producing in the vineyards artificial fog of a certain degree of density, the condensation of dew and its transformation into the fatal hoar frost could be prevented.

Mist or fog may be produced artificially in several ways, and after having decided upon the one that would be the most convenient, they organized themselves into a body, pledged to hasten to the rescue of the vines at a given signal.

Each man knew his post, and one was appointed to act as sentinel every night. His watch began at sunset. He noted the least change in the weather, and at the first sign of approaching frost hastened to a certain church and gave the alarm by ringing the bells, as for fire.

The chosen band immediately hurried into their clothes, rushed to their appointed positions and passed the night in mist and darkness, raising mysterious clouds and coiling vapors, like so many modern magicians. Their labors sometimes lasted until an hour after sunrise. They preserved their organization and kept their watchmen posted until the last of May. They feel assured that the harvest of the coming autumn will prove them to have gained a substantial victory over their silent and elusive antagonist, and expect henceforth to renew the fight with every year. Hoar frost is no longer to be permitted in the vineyards of Colmar.—Yankee Blade.

### Something New in Shears.

It is not often that an apparently useful innovation in the art of scissor or shear manufacture is heard of and doubtlers for that reason we have become apt to consider these indispensable adjuncts to civilization as probably unimprovable instruments. In a new kind of shears which has been brought on the market by an ingenious mechanician, the cutting blades are connected by a capsule, in which a simple lever movement on the closing of the instrument, causes the one blade to be drawn under by the other. The lower cheek then acts as a support, and the upper cheek as a knife, which severs the object on the support. Compared with the orthodox scissors a much greater efficiency is claimed for the new form of shears.—Iron.

Lord Braxfield admitted the abilities of a criminal who was undoubtedly an accomplished murderer, for the judge said: "Y're a clever chiel, but y'll be nane the waur of a hanging, my man."


### It Makes a Difference

Whether you dose a patient with a quack nostrum or a legitimate, scientific preparation. One ruins the constitution, the other builds it up. Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure for all acute attacks to throat and lungs *is a distinguished scientific preparation*, and is a sure cure. Sold by druggists. 50c. Address A. P Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.


The youngest member of the British House of Commons is twenty-two years of age; its oldest is on the shady side of ninety.

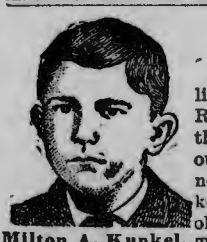

### To Young Wives.

A disappointed bachelor has said that some time after marriage a man's wife ceases to be supremely attractive to him. Never was a greater libel. Beauty preserved and grace retained can never lose their charm or yield their empire. The preservation of our bodies in their original healthy perfection and comeliness is a sacred duty. Every young mother who will faithfully carry out the directions given with each bottle of "Mother's Friend" will never lose figure or complexion. The dainty bud will mature into the blooming rose, and old age will find her blessing the day she first used "Mother's Friend." Bradfield Reg. Co., Atlanta, Ga. Sold by all druggists.

### Have You Asthma?

Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of Schiffmann's Asthma Cure *free* to any sufferer. Gives instant relief in worst cases, and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address.

WHO SUFFERS with his liver, constipation, bilious ills, poor blood or dizzine-s—take Beecham's Pills. Of druggists. 25 cents.



Milton A. Kunkel.

## Wonderful

Jacob A. Kunkel, a reliable farmer of Mount Royal, York Co., Pa., says that a running sore broke out on the leg of his nephew, Milton A. Kunkel, when he was 5 years old. He could not walk. Two years ago they began giving him *Hood's Sarsaparilla* and in a short time the sore healed up, he regained perfect health, and he is now, at 13 years, lively and rugged. Mr. Kunkel says: "We all consider his cure *little short of a miracle.*"

***Hood's Pills*** cure habitual constipation by restoring action of the alimentary canal.

## YOUNG MOTHERS

We offer you a remedy which if used as directed, insures safety to life of both mother and child.

## "MOTHERS FRIEND"

Robs confinement of its PAIN, HORROR and RISK, as many testify.

**"My wife used only two bottles of Mothers Friend. She was easily and quickly relieved—is now doing splendidly."**

J. S. MORTON, Harlow, N. C.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Book To Mothers mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

## Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies —OR— Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

## BreakfastCocoa

*which is absolutely pure and soluble.*

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

## RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA

Plain, common sense fifty-page treatise on origin, causes, nature, varieties, prompt relief and almost infallible cure, sent for 5c. nickel. No stamps. Write to R. N. SEARLES, New Haven, Conn.

**AGENTS**—Male or Female—can make liberal income by handling our specialties. Send 10c. for samples and full particulars. MAYNARD, Box 2758, New York.

## FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting three boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. GET THE GENUINE. FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

## Solid Silver watch

EASILY EARNED.

Any one who sells 25 lbs. Tea, Baking Powder and Spices combined will receive a **SOLID SILVER WATCH** (any size preferred), stem wind and perfect timekeeper.

Any one who sells 10 lbs. Tea will receive a **SOLID GOLD RING**, chased or with stones.

Any one who sells 75 lbs. will receive a **SAFETY BICYCLE** (26-inch wheels), worth $30.

Write for **Order Blanks** and particulars to **W. G. BAKER, 350 Main St., Springfield, Mass.** As to our honorable dealing we refer to the Second National Bank and Lawson Sibley, Mayor of Springfield. Free delivery by fast freight in all parts the U. S. If **Cash is sent with order.**

NYNU—43

## RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

**PENSION** JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION.

R·I·P·A·N·S

## TABULES

are compounded in accordance with a medical formula known and admitted by all educated physicians to be the oldest, most standard, most widely used, most frequently prescribed, and by far the most valuable of any that the profession have yet discovered. In the Tabules the ingredients are presented in a new form that is gaining favor all over the world and becoming the fashion with modern physicians and modern patients.

They are compact, easy to carry, easy to swallow, tasteless if taken according to directions, and the dose is always accurate. Every one enjoys the method and the result. They act gently but promptly upon the kidneys, liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; dispel colds, headaches and fevers; cure habitual constipation, making enemas unnecessary. Are acceptable to the stomach and truly beneficial in effects.

A single TABULE taken after the evening meal, or just before retiring, or, better still, at the moment when the first indication is noted of an approaching cold, headache, any symptom of indigestion or depression of spirits, will, in a large majority of cases, remove the whole difficulty in an hour, without the patient being conscious of any other than a slightly warming effect, and that the expected illness failed to materialize or has disappeared.

The Tabules are put up in small bottles, each containing six doses, the whole easily carried in the vest pocket or portemonnaie. There is no fear of spilling or spoiling anything with which they come in contact.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sample Bottle, 6 doses, | 15 cents. | Twelve Bottles, ½ gross, | $1.25 |
| Six Bottles, ¼ gross, | 75 cents. | Twenty-four Bottles (one gross), | $2.00 |

● Those who buy a gross and divide with neighbors or friends reduce the cost of the smallest package nearly one-half. The Tabules are not injured by age.

Sent by mail on receipt of price—postage paid—or may be ordered through the nearest druggist.

- FOR SALE BY -

RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY,

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## A BALLAD OF KISSES.

There are three kisses that I call to mind,
And I will sing their secrets as I go.
The first, a kiss too courteous to be kind,
Was such a kiss as monks and maidens know—
As sharp as frost, as blameless as the snow.

The second kiss—ah, God! I feel it yet,
And evermore my soul will loath the same.
The toys and joys of fate I may forget,
But not the touch of that divided shame;
It clove my lips; it burnt me like a flame.

The third, the final kiss, is one I use
Morning and noon and night, and not amiss—
Sorrow be mine if such I do refuse!
And when I die be love enrapt in bliss
Resanctified in heaven by such a kiss.
—Eric Mackay.

# HER PROMISE.

Old Abner Marsden moved uneasily in his big armchair. "Seems to me Luce is a mighty long time getting that water," he muttered as he rose and hobbled to the end of the cottage porch. He put aside the vines that screened the view and looked down toward the lower end of the garden, where a cool spring gurgled up from the earth. "Well, if she ain't talkin agin with that pauper, Ang Howland," growled the old man. "Luce! Say, Luce, I want you!" he called.

"I'll be there in a minute, father," called back a comely girl of eighteen, who stood near the spring chatting with a plainly dressed youth of about the same age. She reached for the pail of water which Angus Howland still held in his hand and said, with a smile: "I must go, Ang. Father wants me."

"It seems to me, Luce," said Angus as he gave her the pail, "that your father always wants you when he sees me around. He hates me for some reason, but if it's all right with you I can stand it."

Lucia looked troubled as she said, "Goodby, Ang," and turned toward the house.

Old Marsden was an extremely illiterate man, but in business ventures he had always been successful, and now, though a confirmed invalid, his head was full of schemes and devices, and he used to sit for hours at a time planning measures by which his hoard of wealth might be increased. Lucia took after her mother, who had been "a powerful good woman," so people said.

"Luce," said the old man, as she appeared at the door, "I want this to be the last of your talking with that good for nothing lout, Ang Howland. The idea of a likely girl like you talking friendly with such trash! I won't have it, and if he don't steer clear I'll give him something to remember me by," and the old man shook his cane vigorously.

"I do not see why you should dislike him so," said Lucia. "He has had a hard time getting along, but that isn't his fault."

"His father was cut out to die in the poorhouse," yelled the old man, "and why didn't he die there?"

"Because," Lucie answered, "Ang worked hard and took care of the old folks."

Her father scowled. "Old Howland was intended for the poorhouse, and no good comes of fightin Providence. He died without a cent, and so will the young feller. But that ain't the point; there are plenty of fellers 'round here that has money, but there ain't many sech gals as you be, I reckon. Why, Luce, you have the choice of the town, and it's your solemn duty not to be rash." The miserly features of the old man relaxed somewhat as he admired his daughter's comely face. He experienced a kind of fatherly affection for her, and was even willing to spend money freely that she might make a good appearance. Whenever he saw her dressed in some new article of apparel he would mutter to himself, "It's all right; it will all come back; I know a good investment, for I have made a good many—yes, a good many;"

A few evenings after the event above mentioned Lucia was walking in the garden when she heard some one tap lightly at the gate, and in the moonlight saw Angus Howland. "He wants to see me," she thought as she hurried through the lilacs to the garden path. "Father will miss me if I am gone long," said Lucia on approaching, "but we can visit for a minute."

"Luce," said Angus, "I have come to say goodby. Your father says for me to keep away from you because I am poor and he doesn't want you to marry a pauper. Well, I am going away for five years, and when I come back I'll be rich—rich enough to suit your father," he exclaimed excitedly, striking the fence a heavy blow with his fist.

"I don't care about you being so rich," said Lucia. "I'll like you just as well if you are poor, but don't stay away so long," and she looked beseechingly into his face. "You may have bad luck, you know, and not earn very much money after all, but I'll think just as much of you. Are you going far?" she asked, looking down at the ground.

"To California," said Angus, "and I know just what I shall do when I get there too. Father often told me of a valley in California where all sorts of fruit will grow almost without cultivation. Father wandered down there when he was out among the mines, and being used to a fruit country he knew just what a wonderful place it was. He'd have gone there himself if his sickness hadn't come on, but he told me about it time and again, and he gave me this little map," and Howland took an old torn paper from his pocket, and carefully opening it pointed out by the bright moonlight which broke through the trees the eldorado of his hopes and ambition. "That valley is mine," said he, "and I am going there and plant trees."

"Luce!" called old Marsden from the house, "where be you?"

"Here I am, father," Lucia replied.

"Well, it seems to me that you are a mighty long time gone," cried the old man, "but come to the house, for young Hinton is here and wants to see you."

Lucia saw the troubled look that came into Howland's face and hastily murmured: "Father wants me to marry him, but I won't; I'll marry you. Be sure and write often and don't stay so long," she pleaded as she raised her face for a farewell kiss.

The next morning old Marsden said to his daughter with an inquisitive look, "Young Hinton didn't stay long last night, did he?"

"No," answered Lucia, "not very long."

"Did he ask you to have him?" added the old man.

"Yes, father, he did," answered Lucia, "but I told him I couldn't."

"Told him ye couldn't," screamed the old man. "Why couldn't ye?"

"Because I don't love him," said the daughter, looking her father steadily in the eye.

"Love him, Luce! I tell ye people don't marry for love. They marry to make a good thing. When they get the worst of it it's like any other bad bargain; but young Hinton has money and, Luce, you'd better change your mind and send him word that you like him well enough. I'll give you a good start, and you'll find out that you have a pretty good old dad after all."

Lucia kissed her father, but replied: "Not him. I can never marry him."

The years crept slowly by and brought their usual round of bright and cloudy days. Lucia had grown taller and more beautiful. Her father was still as grasping as ever. "I agree with you, Luce," he used to say, "there's no special hurry; but you drop them almost too quick sometimes, it seems to me." One day he hobbled into the room where Lucia sat at work and said in a severe, low tone: "I hear that you get letters from that Ang Howland. Is it true?"

"I have received letters from him," Lucia replied, "and he is doing very well, I understand."

"I don't care how he is doing. That feller'll die poor," growled the old man. He went outside and sat down on the garden bench. "I'll see Cicely," said he, with a crafty look on his face. Cicely was the girl who sorted and dealt out the mail at the village postoffice. Not long after this Lucia ceased receiving letters with a California postmark.

Time passed and it was now nearly ten years since Lucia and Angus had stood at the garden gate and said goodby. Old Marsden had fallen into a state of despondency so utterly abject that Lucia was sometimes on the point of yielding to his wishes, but she thought, "I'll wait awhile longer; something has happened or he'd never have broken his word."

One day her father called her to him. He was unable to get about the house now, but lay propped up in his chair all day with his eyes closed, a very unhappy old man. "Luce," said he, "I'll make short work of it. The last investment I made I staked all and I lost. It was the first time, Luce, and your father has had many a bargain in his day, but this time has outdone them all. In a month from now we won't have a house to cover our heads. I hoped this sickness might hurry me off, but I see it's going to give me time, and I'll have to go to the poorhouse, Luce, unless," and the old man looked at her pitifully, "unless you save your old dad."

"I'll work for you!" cried Lucia. "You shall never go to the poorhouse." And she was more tender in the care of her father after that.

One day as she stood near her favorite bed of flowers sadly thinking how soon she would have to leave them, a voice broke the silence of her meditations: "I beg your pardon, but your flowers look very pretty and I had to stop to admire them," and looking up Lucia saw a tall, well dressed gentleman standing at the garden gate. "I raise a great many flowers myself," said the gentleman, "and I always take an interest in them, but I live in a flower country where they grow much more luxuriantly than here."

Lucia gave a startled look—but no, how foolish; it couldn't be he. Angus Howard could never have developed into such a handsome man.

"I declare, Luce, you don't know me," said the gentleman with a smile.

"Oh, Ang! I know you now, for you speak with your old voice, but you have been away a long time."

"You stopped writing, and I read in a California paper that you were married," said Angus; "but recently I learned that it was a false report, and I am here once more to ask you to be mine."

"Father, this gentleman wishes to see you," said Lucia, as she ushered Howland into her father's room. The old man opened his eyes and murmured. "Well, have a chair."

"I understand that you have suffered a misfortune," said the gentleman kindly.

The old man groaned. "I'll have to die in the poorhouse; there's no help for it."

"It may not be so bad as that," said the gentleman.

The old man turned on him fiercely. "What do you want with me, I'd like to know? Ain't it bad enough to be ruined, but a lot of vultures have got to come and hover around me before I'm dead?"

"I have been investigating the matter," said the gentleman, "and I am sure that it is not so bad as you think, and here is evidence that you will not be turned out of your home at any rate," and he opened before the old man's eyes the canceled mortgage. "The place is yours," said the gentleman, "and all your other property is safe, for I have been making investigations."

"Who are you," cried old Marsden, "that comes at such a time and saves me from the poorhouse?"

"It is not so bad as that," said the gentleman, smiling, "but my name is Angus Howland."

The remaining few months of the old man's life worked a great change in his character. One day when the autumn leaves were turning he called his children to him. "Goodby," said he. "I am going. You are a good boy, Ang, and will make her happy," and he closed his eyes forever.—Chicago News.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Rebecca Hughes, late of Mapleton Depot, Pa., deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment of said indebtedness and those having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. W. SWOPE,
Sept. 29-'92. Executor.

---

$5 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information that will lead to the conviction of any party or parties cutting or destroying timber on our land in Union township. Persons hunting or gathering chestnuts are expected to report any person or persons they meet with hatchets or axes. A failure to do so wils change this notice to one forbidding trespasing on the land. REX & DULL.
Aug.31-tf.

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CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified to not trespass on any lands owned by the undersigned for the purpose of hunting, cutting, damaging or taking away timber, gathering berries, pilfering fruit, or any other purpose.

All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

S. A. ANDERSON, J. M. OSWALT,
A. J. WHITE, J. W. WRIGHT,
MARTIN WILSON, EVA NUMER,
W. T. BORING, A. W. SWOPE,
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Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 13, 1892.

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## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m.. 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m.. 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc.. 8.51 11.53, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15, p. m.. every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m. 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m.. Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, . A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

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## EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

| NORTH. Mail, No. 5. | NORTH. Mixed, No. 3. | NORTH. Mixed, No. 1. | STATIONS. | SOUTH. Mail, No. 2. | SOUTH. Mail, No. 4. | SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| p. m. | a. m | am. | | a. m. | p. m. | p. m. |
| 12 50 | 9 15 | 6 00 | Robertsdale | 8 09 | 11 56 | 2 40 |
| 1 03 | 9 26 | 6 13 | Cook's | 7 57 | 11 43 | 2 29 |
| 1 17 | 9 39 | 6 27 | Cole's | 7 43 | 11 29 | 2 16 |
| 1 46 | 10 09 | 6 57 | Saltillo | 7 13 | 10 54 | 1 36 |
| 1 54 | 10 16 | 7 05 | Three Springs | 6 55 | 10 45 | 1 29 |
| 2 07 | 10 29 | 7 20 | *Beersville | 6 42 | 10 19 | 1 16 |
| | | 7 35 | Rockhill | 6 30a | | |
| | | am. | | 6 56p | | |
| 2 22 | 10 42 | 7 56 | | 9 56 | 12 56 | |
| 2 47 | 10 58 | 7 55 | Shirley | 6 40 | 9 38 | 12 40 |
| 2 56 | 11 06 | 8 05 | *Augh. Mills | 6 33 | 9 30 | 12 33 |
| 3 15 | 11 20 | 8 25 | Mount Union | 6 20 | 9 15 | 12 20 |

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23. Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6:35, P. M.

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## SHADE GAP BRANCH.

| WEST. No. 12 | WEST. No. 10 | STATIONS. | EAST No. 9 | EAST No. 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| p. m. | a. m. | | a. m. | p. m. |
| 6 36 | 9 35 | L Rockhill A | 6 30 | 4 50 |
| 6 29 | 9 28 | *Blacklog | 6 37 | 4 57 |
| 6 21 | 9 20 | *Cedar Rock | 5 45 | 5 05 |
| 6 17 | 9 16 | *Locke Vall'y | 6 49 | 5 15 |
| 6 11 | 9 10 | *Shade Gap | 6 55 | 5 07 |
| 5 59 | 8 53 | Stair | 7 07 | 5 27 |
| 5 50 | 8 44 | A Goshorn L | 7 16 | 5 36 |

* Flag stations.

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